

# AMBASSADORS AGREED UPON COLOGNE NOTE

## Germany Informed Cologne Is Not to Be Evacuated on January 10

## ALLIES PRESENTING A SOLID FRONT

Date Was Stipulated in Versailles Treaty If Reich Fulfilled Its Obligations

PARIS, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Allied Council of Ambassadors met this morning to determine the nature of the note to be sent to Germany informing it that the Cologne area will not be evacuated on Jan. 16. There is full agreement on this point, the only question at issue being the reason to be given for continuance of the occupation beyond the stipulated date.

The French wish to tell Germany that evacuation is being postponed because of discoveries of arms in violation of the Treaty of Versailles, while the British prefer to limit the

note to saying that the evacuation will not take place.

Marshal Foch was on hand early, ready to appear before the Council to give any explanations desired. All the members arrived promptly. M. Cambon for France, Lord Crewe for

The text of the letter will probably not be published until it has had time to reach Berlin.

The note will be presented by the first German ambassador in Berlin simultaneously it is stated, the Allies thus presenting a solid front to Germany. Although the outlines of the note were drawn today, the document needs some finishing touches.

It was decided that the ambassador will deliver it and discuss it the day next, when they will hold another session.

Hier von Hase, German Amb.

ador, who saw Jules Cambon, French member of the Council of Ambassadors, before the meeting, is understood to have reiterated the German views as to the bad effect nonvacation would have on the German domestic political situation. M. Cambon, who is president of the Council, replied that he took note of the observations, but was unable to give any assurances as to the decision of the Council. Hence the question was not one of German opinion alone, but of security to the Allies, as provided in the Treaty of Versailles.

**Paris Feels That Germany Did Not Respond to the French Generous Conduct**  
By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
*By Special Cable*

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The morning conference of the ambassadors met as announced to consider the terms in

which the decision of the Allies regarding Cologne is to be notified to Germany. The conclusions of that body which still acts on behalf of the allied governments were known even in advance. They were that Germany, not having faithfully observed the disarmament obligations of the Versailles Treaty, has not fulfilled conditions of Article 429 for the evacuation by Jan. 10 of the

The step is exceedingly serious, doing much to destroy the value of the French policy since last May. But Germany made it inevitable by failing to respond to the generous attitude of France. It cannot be disguised that there is considerable dis-

It is alleged that many thousands of machine guns and rifles have been found in the rough state and many thousands of rifles in Essen, and there is every reason to believe that these discoveries are merely typical, indicating the existence of a vast quantity of arms and explosives.

industrial equipment perfected. It is feared that the factories will be converted into war factories immediately. The framework of a large army exists. Doubtless the present state of the public mind is thoroughly alarmed, and the danger of exaggeration is inevitable.

The newspapers are filled with sensational stories which are unnecessarily alarming. But rightly or wrongly, the public feeling has swung again against Germany and the Government could not oppose the sentiment of the people. Any remaining regard for the rights of Germany is bound to be overwhelmed by the downward of the Government. After the promise of the first

months following May, the year is closing with an unhappy revival of the Franco-German quarrel.

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**British View Not as Serious as That Held by France**

*Ry Cable from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Certain differences of opinion are manifesting themselves between the British and the French over the question of the occupation of Cologne. The British, it is generally held, are not so anxious as the French to see the occupation

...the agreeing that the occupation



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Among the questions to which the Americans gave special attention was the danger arising from Communist activities. They agreed that a joint effort to combat this danger was imperative and that it should be made without in any way affecting the interests of third parties.

**New Market, Va.**—An organized expedition, headed by Capt. Bartlett A. Bartlett, Arctic explorer, will make an attempt next month to reach the end of the "endless caverns" of the earth. The party, it was said, proposes to construct a cabin, as a base for their explorations, at a point a mile and a half within the mouth of a cavern, beyond which no one has been known to pass.

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## MOSLEM BEYS REGAIN POWER IN ALBANIA

Change of Government Results From the Victory of Ahmed Bey Zoghu

By CRAWFORD PRICE  
By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Dec. 27.—It is confirmed that the Albanian insurgents under Ahmed Bey Zoghu occupied Tirana on Dec. 24 and El Bassan and Scutari the following day. The Moslem Beys and their adherents, therefore, are masters of the central and northern districts of the country. Fan Noli, the Prime Minister, and his ministers reached Durazzo safely and embarked for Valona, where they intend to establish a government.

What has in effect happened is that there has been a change in the Government in Albania, the Moslem Beys having regained the administrative positions from which they were ejected by Fan Noli's insurgents last June.

Fan Noli now intends to form a provisional government in the south. For the time being, therefore, there will be two Albanian Governments and a political division of the country having a certain logical justification. The south has never had much in common with north and center, and from the viewpoint of culture the people are more closely related to the Greeks. They have no desire, however, to join up with Greece, and they admittedly cannot maintain a separate state—desire to remain Albanian.

Fan Noli may now attempt to rally the south against the rest of the country, but since he failed when assisted by the national administration and such organized forces as Albania possesses he is scarcely likely to hold out long against his opponents. Whether Ahmed Zoghu is capable of doing better than his enlightened predecessor remains to be seen.

He will be more sympathetic toward primitive, but time-honored tribal organizations, and is likely to be supported by various powerful chieftains who resent any interference with their established prerogatives. Temporarily, at least, Albania seems to have taken a step backwards.

## MOTORISTS ADVANCING ON AFRICAN VELD

By Special Cable  
CAPE TOWN, Dec. 26.—The Cape to Cairo motor expedition organized by Major Court Treat and wife are now nearing Victoria Falls. A long stay was made at Bulawayo for the purpose of building a trailer to enable the last of the two Crossley cars to be distributed. Mrs. Court Treat spent one afternoon at Bulawayo in buying supplies for their Christmas dinner, which was to be eaten on the veld near the falls. Everyone was in excellent fettle.

Major Court Treat says that the sandy stretch between Gwaii and Deti will probably be the most difficult of the whole 2000 miles journey, but he hopes to get through without the aid of oxen or donkeys.

## REPUBLICAN WOMEN LEADERS OF NATION TO MEET IN NEW YORK

1000 Reservations Already Made for Annual Luncheon on Jan. 10—Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp, Secretary of State-Elect of New York, Among Speakers

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The woman's political club has come to stay. Communities which have seen little groups of women in the last few years brave public ridicule and public opposition to "study current events," or to "read Browning," or to "learn about the art of ancient Greece," now have political organizations of women which are centers for all sorts of civic activities. And the women who were laughed at for going away from home to attend "women's conventions," today plan to "run down" to Washington for a meeting at the Women's National Democratic Club, or to New York for an affair at the Women's National Republican Club.

So that it is not surprising that already 1000 reservations have been made for the fourth annual luncheon of the Women's National Republican Club at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York on Jan. 10. Republican women leaders from all parts of the country will be here for the luncheon, since the club has a membership of 2500 women including every state.

Mrs. Sabin to Preside  
Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, president of the club, will preside at the luncheon and the speakers will be David A. Reed (R.), United States Senator from Pennsylvania; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University; and Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp, Secretary of State-Elect for New York.

This is only one of the between-campaign features of the club, which plans frequent lectures and political discussions. Through its national affairs committee it keeps watch over the nation's business in Washington. Its state affairs committee keeps in close touch with Albany, and its city affairs committee will be a center of interest this year since the club is planning to throw all its resources behind the Republican nominee for Mayor.

Questionnaires are sent to all the members when important legislation is pending, and the women consider carefully possible endorsements of proposed laws.

Chairmen of Committees  
Mrs. Francis A. Winslow of Yorkers, N. Y., is chairman of the luncheon. Mrs. George Orvis of Manchester, Vt., reception; Mrs. Edward Van Ingen of New York, hostesses, and

## Truce Is Called in Clydebank Rent Strike

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Dec. 27.—A truce has been called in Clydebank, where the evictions of working-class tenants have been progressing for persistent nonpayment of rent. A number of police detachments arrived there by motor-bus from Dumbartonshire yesterday, but property decided to postpone further action until the weather improves. Meanwhile, a more hopeful atmosphere has been created by the publication of returns showing what is regarded as the beginning of brighter times for the Clyde shipbuilding yards. These, last year, launched 500,000 tons, being definitely better than any of the three preceding seasons, though no fewer than five firms still report no vessels whatever turned out.

## FRENCH REPUBLIC HAS ASSETS VALUED AT 796,830,000 FRANCES

PARIS, Dec. 27 (AP).—The French Government, as a going concern, is valued at 796,830,000 francs, according to a balance sheet issued by the Finance Minister, Etienne Clementel, to show exactly where France stands financially and, incidentally, to show the errors and weaknesses of the financial policy, blame for which is put on the preceding governments.

Against this total of assets, the Finance Minister lists the debts and pending obligations, exclusive of American and British debts, at 660,220,000 francs. The statement which is under the date of July 31, this year, gives the internal debt in round numbers at 275,000,000 francs, and pensions, capitalized at 19,500,000,000 francs, and pensions, capitalized at 5 per cent, at 64,500,000,000 francs.

In addition, there are obligations listed, such as completion of restoration of the devastated regions, which is placed at 22,000,000,000 francs; permanent military charges, capitalized at 5 per cent, 111,000,000,000 francs; 148,000,000,000 francs; 70,000,000,000 francs; 1,400,000,000; public buildings and other property, 10,500,000,000; forests, 5,300,000,000, and income from the Dawes plan operations, 100,300,000,000 francs.

The statement does not include public property such as canals, which are unseizable and difficult to value.

## Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Margaret Carey, Springfield, Minn.; Theodore Gibb, Boston, Mass.; Annie E. Dow, Boston, Mass.; Elizabeth Gordon, Chicago, Ill.; Marjorie E. Low, Boston, Mass.; Ralph Dow, Island Falls, Me.; Florence A. Poole, Augusta, Me.

GENERAL PETROLEUM CONTRACT  
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—General Petroleum Company has been awarded a contract for 150,000 barrels of oil to be delivered at Buenos Aires at \$2.65 a barrel.

## BRITAIN FORBIDS POTATO IMPORTS

Ban Placed on Consignments From America—Shipments From Way Not Affected

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Dec. 27.—The importation of potatoes from the United States into Great Britain is forbidden under a British Government order issued today, which comes into force immediately.

In a statement accompanying the order the Government explains the regulation as an attempt to prevent the entrance of an insect known as the Colorado beetle into Britain. The order does not extend to any consignments already shipped.

Similar action had to be taken regarding a small area in France a few years ago, but has since been rescinded.

## Maine Makes an Appeal for Embargo Modification

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 27.—The State Agricultural Department and Maine Potato Growers' Exchange today joined in an appeal to the state delegation in Congress to exert their efforts toward negotiating modification of the British embargo on American potatoes announced in cable dispatches from London.

Unless a modification of the ban can be obtained, the placing of the embargo will seriously affect Maine potato growers, according to Charles M. White, chief of the division of agriculture. The situation is especially acute in Aroostook County, the great potato-growing section, which has recently begun shipments to the British markets.

Arrangements were well under way to ship between 40 and 50 carloads a week during the next three months, and this outlet was counted upon to relieve the serious economic situation faced by Aroostook farmers who depend almost entirely upon embargoed potato crops. In Maine the potato crop was reported as 29 per cent larger than last year, with a valuation only 80 per cent as large.

Aroostook potato fields are practically free from the Colorado beetle, a common potato bug, officials of the Maine Potato Growers' Exchange at Caribou said.

No News of Embargo

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Officials in the New York office of the United States Department of Agriculture said yesterday that they had received no information concerning the British embargo on American potatoes, reported from London.

Restrictions on the importation of American potatoes into Great Britain have been in effect since 1922, said W. B. Stephens, assistant supervisor. Under these regulations, embargoed shipments must be accompanied by a certificate from a state or government official, stating that the potatoes were free from insects, like the Colorado beetle, a pest of the common potato bug variety.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS  
LOOKING FOR SETTLERS

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 21 (Special Correspondence).—A vigorous campaign to secure settlers for western Canada will be conducted next year by the land and colonization department of the Canadian National Railways, it was decided at the annual meeting of the various colonization agents.

It was reported to the meeting that since Jan. 1 approximately 13,000 immigrants had been handled through the Winnipeg colonization office of the railway system. Farm positions had been obtained for 4850, and employment for several hundred others had been obtained in timber and pulpwood camps. The United States agency also had made a satisfactory showing during the year. It had sold 15,000 acres of land, which resulted in the movement of approximately 2000 United States farm workers to western Canada.

CO-OPERATION PAVES  
WAY TO CLEAR DEBTS

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The general creditors' committee of the National Shirt Shirts, Inc., which has 40 retail stores, announces the payment of a final dividend of 10 per cent to creditors, thus paying 100 per cent of the debts which the company had outstanding when on Dec. 9, 1921, it found itself in difficulties.

During the period of depression the company brought its creditors together and a committee, headed by Barnett Cohen of Samuel Eisman & Company, Inc., cloak merchants, started to work to clear off the indebtedness. An executive committee of 12 was also formed, with A. C. Knothe as chairman. Soon they found themselves in a position to pay a 10 per cent dividend and these payments continued until the final one yesterday.

Razor Blades Are  
Worth Resharpening

A barber does not dispose of his razor after using it once. Neither should you discard a safety razor blade after it becomes dull. In each type of blade the steel is fit to be resharpened.

The saw-like edge of a safety razor blade can be polished into keenness by a James Stropper. A few pulls back and forth is all that is necessary. The blade is stropped at exactly the correct bevel to assure a perfect cutting edge.

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## GRANGE'S RELIGIOUS BASIS EMPHASIZED BY LEADING OFFICER

L. J. Taber Attributes Order's Permanence to This Factor and Women's Influence

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Stressing religion as a basic need of farm people, Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that this powerful farm organization owed its permanence to recognition of this fact. Expanding this statement, he added:

"The reason the grange has lived all these years is not due to its fraternal features alone, not alone to its educational, legislative, social or economic programs, but to the fact that, in addition to all these, the spiritual values have been given proper emphasis. The open Bible on our altar has been a beckoning hand directing men from nature to nature's God."

"We must not be permitted today to forget, as we study economic problems, that if we allow the church bells of the open country to be silenced, the sweetest music will be gone from rural life."

"Another reason the grange has lived is because it was the first organization of its kind to give women equal rights with men. It further requires that no grange be legally opened or organized unless a fair proportion of women are present."

Under the proposed plan, Maine public interest will have an opportunity through various civic organizations and other channels to announce to the Florida winter tourists the attractions of Maine as a summer vacation state. Similarly, Florida's attractions as a winter vacation state would be put before the tourists who visit Maine in the summer.

Mr. Moore points out that the plans now in progress in Florida, under the auspices of the development board and other organizations of that state, are very similar to those which are being considered by those interested in the further development of Maine, and that the far-reaching possibilities of publicity of the resources of the state for the gaining of permanent investors through tourist attractions are just beginning to be realized.

## WEST MAY FILL McKENNA'S POST

President, However, Insists Appointment to Bench Isn't Geographical

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—President Coolidge is devoting a great part of his time during the holiday recess to the consideration of appointments to federal positions. Topping the list is the position on the Supreme bench which is expected to be made vacant by the retirement of Joseph McKenna.

Associate Justice, and the probable retirement of at least one other associate justice before long. It is known that the President has had several names under consideration and that while it is probable that a western man will be appointed, Mr. Coolidge desires to avoid making this a geographical matter. While Curtis D. Wilbur, now Secretary of the Navy, was considered a likely appointment a short time ago, the President has since thought to other names that have been put before him.

A number of federal judgeships have been vacant for sometime, the President has been disengaged by all appeals until he was convinced that he had selected the men best fitted for their respective places, so far as his information went. Nominations are now ready to go to the Senate, after it is received.

Judge A. B. Anderson, who has dealt with so many important cases, is one of the names which is considered influential opposition. It has been decided, however, to promote to take the place of the late Judge Francis E. Baker of Indiana as judge of the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, embracing Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, while Robert C. Bailett is to take his place as judge for the District of Indiana vacated by Judge Anderson.

Federal Judge Charles H. Moorman will be judge of the Court of Appeals for the circuit embracing Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, and Michigan. There was a sharp fight for this place, and Judge Moorman was finally selected, both because the President considered him well qualified for the place, and because he felt that Kentucky was entitled to receive the appointment. Charles I. Dawson of Louisville, Ky., will succeed him.

Israel M. Foster, (R.) Representative from Ohio, will displace John E. Sater as judge of the Southern District of Ohio.

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## NEAR EAST OIL RIVALRY DENIED

Lord Thomson Sees Little Anglo-American Competition in Iraq

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Brig. Gen. Lord Thomson, formerly Air Minister of the British Labor Cabinet, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, declared that the oil fields in Iraq and Mesopotamia are not a source of keen competition and bidding by British and American interests.

The situation has been largely exaggerated, he said, adding that lack of active competition was due to the enormous cost of laying pipe lines and of merchandising the oil, and the menace of raiding by roaming tribes.

Lord Thomson is on a visit to the United States as the result of the Foreign Policy Association, and is to lecture at the Cooper Union and in Boston. Asked how it was that he came to join the Labor forces, Lord Thomson said it was because of Labor's foreign policy. Asked if under the proposed plan, Maine public interest will have an opportunity through various civic organizations and other channels to announce to the Florida winter tourists the attractions of Maine as a summer vacation state. Similarly, Florida's attractions as a winter vacation state would be put before the tourists who visit Maine in the summer.

Mr. Moore points out that the plans now in progress in Florida, under the auspices of the development board and other organizations of that state, are very similar to those which are being considered by those interested in the further development of Maine, and that the far-reaching possibilities of publicity of the resources of the state for the gaining of permanent investors through tourist attractions are just beginning to be realized.

CHICAGO CHURCHES  
BACK MAYOR DEVER

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Rallying to the support of the prohibition enforcement policy of William E. Dever, Mayor, under continuous fire from within his own party here, the political action commission of the Chicago Church Federation, representing some 700 Protestant churches, pledges him continuous support. A resolution presented the Mayor says, in part:

"We desire to encourage the Mayor of our city in his present steadfast determination to enforce all the laws which the sovereign people have written into the statutes of Illinois and of the Nation. We believe that the course of action you have deliberately chosen is approved by the great majority of our citizens who are law-abiding and patriotic."

COTTON IMPORT VALUES  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Department of Commerce announces values of imports of cotton and cotton manufactures for November totaled \$10,445, compared with \$10,413,971 in November, 1923, and 13 months \$225,567,758, compared with \$134,610,000.

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## STATES MAY UNITE IN JOINT PUBLICITY

Maine and Florida Interests Co-operating

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 27 (Special).—As one of the results of the recent visit of Ralph O. Brewster, Governor-elect, to Florida, co-operation is being reached between the publicity interests of Maine and those of Florida, through which the advantages of Maine as a summer resort

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## British Columbia Legislature Demands Reform of Senate

Instances Given of Upper House Vetoing Measures Passed by People's Representatives

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 26 (Special Correspondence).—Formal demand that the Canadian Senate be reformed immediately and that its power of veto over legislation be curtailed or abolished, was made by the House of Commons in the British Columbia Legislature recently.

A resolution setting out the Province's demand for Senate reform declares that the Senate's purpose is "to safeguard the rights and interests of individual provinces or groups of provinces against legislation discriminating against or affecting those rights and interests, but not to defeat the will of the people as expressed by their representatives in Parliament." The Senate, the resolution adds, "has repeatedly rejected measures approved by the House of Commons, notwithstanding that such measures in no way infringed on the rights or interests of any single province or group of provinces." This action, the resolution proceeds, "is contrary to and, if persisted in, will in a great measure destroy the principle of self-government in Canada."

Amendment to Abolish  
In addition to asking that the Senate's powers of veto be curtailed, the Assembly went on record as being opposed to the appointment of senators for life.

In moving this resolution on behalf of the Government, as an amendment to the proposal that the Senate be abolished altogether, A. M. Manson, Attorney-General, declared that it was useless to ask for total abolition because the Senate would never agree to such a proposal. On the other hand, it might be willing to consider "reasonable reform."

The Senate, Mr. Manson asserted, had continually thwarted the will of the people of this Province. On two occasions it had rejected legislation under which private importation of liquor would be prevented—legislation passed by the House of Commons and vitally needed to make possible liquor law enforcement here. It had also vetoed House of Commons plans for branch lines of the Canadian National Railways in this Province and had rejected useful pension legislation.

Provincial Premier's Attitude  
"The Senate is supposed to be a nonpartisan body," he went on. "It has not been so and it has not acted so. The Senate should safeguard the rights of the people absolutely regardless of party."

John Oliver, provincial Premier, declared that public opinion would

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Putting money away safely is available insurance against circumstance. No one should be without this protection.  
Start a Savings Account Now  
Next Interest Day January 20  
Deposits ..... \$20,350,000  
Surplus ..... 1,630,900  
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130 Kemble Street, Roxbury, Mass.  
Rug Cleaners  
For 68 Years  
Oriental Rug Repairing and Restoring by our American experts. Our Watch Words Are—"Courteous and Service." Tel. Roxbury 9800 and 9801

## THIRTY-FIRST Annual Clearance Sale

Quality Always: When we started Annual Clearance Sales, the amount of merchandise sold was small in comparison with our sales of recent years, but there was one characteristic that has never varied—quality. Customers come to us in increasing numbers not because the sale is better advertised but because they know that, however low the price, we will not sacrifice quality. It is true this year, as it has been always, that nothing is offered in these sales that is not good enough for our regular stock. Indeed, most of the goods are our regular goods which we mark down to clear our stock at the end of the season.

Economy: We believe that there is real economy in purchasing goods of such quality that they continue to give satisfaction after long use. That is true when goods are sold at regular prices. It is all the more true when they are marked at prices to effect immediate clearance.

Goods Charged During This Sale Will Appear on Bill Rendered February 1  
Goods Bought at This Sale Are Not to Be Returned or Exchanged

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## NEW CITY PLAN PAVES WAY FOR TOLEDO DEVELOPMENT

Program for Systematic Growth and Improvement Involves Civic Center, Port Extension, Strict Zoning, and Comprehensive Recreation and Art Projects

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 27 (Special).—An important step in the progress of city planning has been taken by this city in the development of a definite program for the future orderly growth of the municipality which embraces as elemental the development of streets, transit and transportation facilities, public recreation, zoning and civic art. A more thorough and systematic approach to this almost universal problem than that made by Toledo could hardly be imagined.

The city plan commission, which recently submitted its report, was organized officially in 1916. While it met regularly and made numerous recommendations for civic improvements, it was not until 1922 that it received the necessary funds from the city to undertake the preparation of a comprehensive city plan.

During the past year and that followed, three special studies were made—the port and industrial surveys and a survey of the proposed location of the Harding Memorial Bridge. The reports of these studies have not been finished, otherwise the plan is complete.

**Civic Center Project**  
In its progress report, a neatly bound volume of 71 pages, the commission presents an historical outline of Toledo and a detailed discussion of the theories of city planning in their application to the variety of subdivision of the study.

The Toledo civic center plan has long been an issue, and the commission takes a definite stand in favor of it. The commission takes the position that there is a growing public appreciation of the merits and need of the civic center and has provided for an effective, dignified grouping of public buildings.

The Safety Building, the first of the new civic center buildings, has been started and the city needs to acquire additional property to develop the group.

Consistent with its theory that a major street plan is necessarily the first step in the development of any physical plan for city-wide improvement, the commission tackled this subject first.

Efficient handling of traffic was not the least of the commission's problems, although Toledo possesses an advantage not found in most American cities in that the streets were originally laid out to radiate from a central area. Though these radials are disconnected and inadequate in width, they afford splendid possibilities for a good street system, in the opinion of the commission.

**Major Street Plan**  
The recommendations of the major street plan include the adjustment of the present street layout to meet modern traffic needs and suggestions for the location and width of new major streets. A table is presented containing a list of the present and proposed street and roadway widths of all major streets.

## 'BIRD-MAN' FLEW 200 YEARS AGO

Portuguese Inventor Fled to Escape Persecution as a Wizard

LISBON, Dec. 8 (Special Correspondence).—Portuguese aviation has recently been much before the public eye, and the Secolo prints an article recalling the achievements of a Portuguese 200 years ago.

France gives priority to the Montgolfier brothers, and the English to the air, and covers with justified glory the inventors of the balloon, the first experiment of which was made in 1783. But it is well-known in the world of scientific aviation, and all well-read aviators are aware that about three quarters of a century before this, a Portuguese, who was also a mathematician and a master of metaphysics, had invented the first flying machine. This man was Bartolomeu de Gusmao.

After a long and patient study of the flight of birds, de Gusmao was convinced of the possibility of building a flying apparatus. Passing from one experiment to another, and after several failures he finally succeeded in constructing his famous flying machine and the official trial was realized in the courtyard of "India House," annexed to the royal palace, in the presence of King John V, the court, and an enormous multitude of spectators.

This experiment was such a complete success that de Gusmao became from that moment a popular national hero. The report of the chronicles says: "The wonderful machine rose majestically to a great height and then descended to the ground amid enthusiastic plaudits." The King made the clever inventor a member of the Royal Academy of Portuguese History and bestowed upon him an annual pension of 600 milreis.

de Gusmao's popularity was, however, short-lived, for although the people admired the "bird-man," as he was called, the king, in a fit of jealousy, fell out of the capricious favor of royalty. Bartolomeu de Gusmao had to flee from Portugal to escape being burnt at the stake. Why his successful experiment was not repeated, does not appear.

The inventor passed away at Toledo, in Spain, in 1724, where he had spent the last few years of his life in the greatest poverty. He was born in Brazil, at that time formed part of the vast Portuguese empire.

**EASTMAN GIVES \$500,000 MORE**  
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 27.—George Eastman, of the Eastman Kodak Company, who has given away \$15,000,000 to educational institutions, dug deeper into his fortune today and contributed \$500,000 to the Chamber of Commerce of this city. The money will be used to construct in addition to the present chamber building.

Heretofore, roadway widths have been established arbitrarily without regard to the unit width or number of lanes of vehicles. Under the new street plan for Toledo, roadway widths are based on units of nine feet for moving vehicles, eight feet for parked vehicles and 10 feet for street cars.

Transportation recommendations are summed up in the statement that it is essential that the railroad obtain a free and unobstructed road through the Toledo gateway. Delays at this point are of national concern. From the city's standpoint, the most essential features of the railroad improvement program are the elimination of grade crossings, development of adequate passenger facilities, and the improvement in freight stations and reduction of delays in the handling of freight.

**Port Development**  
Transit recommendations, involving various types of carriers, would provide for the needs of Toledo for many years. They involve both the improvement of the present system and the gradual extension of facilities.

The zoning ordinance, as already adopted as the result of much preliminary work, is extremely comprehensive in regulating the use, height and area of buildings. The surveys made of existing conditions were recorded on a series of study maps, an outline of which is presented in the commission's voluminous report.

The port development plan is an ambitious one, being based on a long and careful survey. The purpose is to utilize every available foot of suitable water frontage within the city limits of Toledo and of much that is outside of the city, including the East Bay shore and a considerable stretch of the Ottawa River.

The plan as a whole is beyond the present needs and means of the city, and consideration of much of it must be deferred until the United States and Canada have agreed concerning the deepening of the St. Lawrence River.

**Civic Art Purpose**  
It is estimated it will take eight years to complete this wayward after construction work begins.

Under the heading of public recreation the commission has made provision for community centers, children's playgrounds, neighborhood parks, recreation fields, large parks and other reservations.

Concerning civic art, the commission explains that city planning work has been erroneously considered as the municipal activity concerned merely with the superficial beautification or enhancement of the city's appearance.

The work of this commission there has been appropriated \$32,500, of which \$29,407.65 has been spent as follows: salaries and expenses of the city planner, \$27,187.70; printing and mailing reports, \$534.40; draftsmen, supplies and fixtures, \$1655.55.

## Mr. Koussevitzky Plays "Le Sacre du Printemps"

The tenth program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, given yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, Boston, was:

Rimsky-Korsakoff—Suite from "Christ-mas Eve"; Schubert—Unfinished Symphony in B major; Rigel—Symphony in D major; Stravinsky—"Le Sacre du Printemps". This program afforded further opportunity for observation and study of Mr. Koussevitzky as a conductor, for rightly or not, the chief interest in the symphony concerts at the present time lies in how he will interpret this or that piece, rather than in the music itself.

Yet in these first 10 programs he has brought forward a quantity of interesting and worth while music. Much of it has been by Russian composers. It is true, but in years past we have not heard a sufficient amount of this music and have hardly been able to realize what a wealth of real beauty it contains.

Thus, Rimsky's "Christmas Eve" was played yesterday for the first time in Boston. It perhaps reveals no new traits of its composer. There are the same glowing orchestral colors with which he has made us familiar. There is, too, that free-lance inventiveness of his, that freedom of inventive power which no one can fail to respond to it.

Mr. Koussevitzky brought nothing offensively radical to his interpretation of Schubert's masterpiece. It was carefully thought out and well-balanced reading, although a distinctly personal one. Taken phrase by phrase, it was more often than not exceedingly beautiful and poetic.

The general lines, however, were often lost sight of in this meticulous polishing of every phrase. Many would perhaps prefer more of Schubert and less of Koussevitzky in his B minor Symphony. But it was treated with the reverence which so great a work demands, and the real character of this noble and pathetic music was never distorted.

Of course the chief interest of the afternoon centered around Stravinsky's "Le Sacre du Printemps".

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In his talk this afternoon Mr. Vratsky traced something of the manner in which the Balkans have arrived at the present condition. He sought to discount the opinion that the trouble was largely due to the persistent perversity of the people in the several countries, and laid the difficulty instead at the door of the diplomats who, while arranging so-called peace treaties, have ranged them without respect to the rights and wishes of the local populations, have created Balkan Alsace Lorraine by denying the people their ordinary human rights, proceeding instead upon the basis of their own egotisms and international ambitions.

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been given, so that the building trade must agree to the dilution of labor.

## Scheme of Co-ordination

The object of this scheme is to co-ordinate, by means of a committee, the functions of the local education authority as to the technical training of youths entering the building industry, with those of the local building trades. It will secure the efficient training of apprentices in both theory and practice of the craft, and the continuance of such training through all the stages of apprenticeship.

The scheme will be controlled by a committee of 24 representatives, comprising four from the local education authority, 15 from the building trades, apprenticeship, joint council, and four from the local housing authority. The committee will, from time to time, as occasion may require, consult with the building trades apprenticeship joint council as to the number of apprentices required to be trained in the several branches of the industry and of the steps to be taken to secure the necessary number of apprentices. They will also keep a panel of employers who are willing to take and train apprentices in the practical work of the industry. The number of apprentices to be trained under the scheme in any one year will be estimated annually by the committee.

**Technical Training**  
The scheme will be available for youths whose ages fall between the school-leaving age and 20 years. Youths under the age of 16 years will be required to serve a probationary period of not less than six months, before articles of apprenticeship are completed. Youths desiring to enter the industry after attaining the age of 16 years must satisfy the committee of their ability to become efficient journeymen within a period not exceeding four years from the date of their apprenticeship.

Technical training is to be provided by the local education authority under the regulations of the board of education, and practical training by employers approved under the scheme.

Councillor Mitchell proposed that the rate of pay should commence at 10 per cent of the current journeyman's rate and be raised by yearly increments to 70 per cent of that rate.

**BROOKLYN BRIDGE MOTOR TRAFFIC TO BE REOPENED SOON**  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Automobiles will again be permitted to use the Brooklyn Bridge after extensive repairs to the roadway are completed. It was announced by William Wirt Mills, Commissioner of Plant and Structures. The repairs will be completed about May 1, according to present estimates.

Due to the recent surveys of the bridge, motor cars were barred for some time, but the bridge is deemed strong enough to support the traffic and a new highway with wood block pavement, supported by a four-inch under deck, will be laid.

While this work is in progress the surface car tracks will be improved by the substitution of seven-inch rails for the present four-inch rails and ties will be used to carry the tracks in place of the present plank decking. One roadway at a time will be closed to traffic while repairs are under way and surface cars will run in shuttle service on one track only during the middle of the day.

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## IMPETUS TO CIVIC ARTS IN NEW TOWN HALL CLUB



## RUMANIA NEARS NEW ELECTION

General Averescu, Leader of  
People's Party, Awaits  
Call to Power

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Dec. 26 (Special Correspondence)—In the opinion of General Averescu, as expressed in an interview recently with a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, the next general election in Rumania will result in the return to power of the People's Party, of which General Averescu himself is the leader.

Claiming that the People's Party is the only opposition group which has a real political organization throughout Greater Rumania, General Averescu added that, if he were again summoned by King Ferdinand to form a government, he could surely count upon the co-operation of A. Marghiloman, the chief of the Conservative Party.

General Averescu and Alexander Marghiloman are almost legendary figures in Rumania's public life, the former having served his country as Commander-in-Chief of the Rumanian Army during the World War, and later as Premier. Mr. Marghiloman is also a former Premier, but he has been under a cloud since the Armistice because he was the instrument through which Germany, just prior to the termination of the World War, imposed a crushing peace which Rumania at that time was obliged to accept.

**War Memories Fading**  
Present-day emergencies, however, are in turn obliterating war memories; and, when and if King Ferdinand calls again upon General Averescu to take over the reins of government, the General's chances of securing a strong cabinet and a working majority in Parliament would be enhanced by association with Mr. Marghiloman, who would presumably be made Minister of Finance.

Rumania is not rich in statesmen, and, outside of the present governmental (Liberal) party, which is firmly under the control of the Bratianu family, practically all those at present considered as competent for ministerial appointments are numbered among the followers of General Averescu and Mr. Marghiloman. As both General Averescu and Mr. Marghiloman are known to be acceptable to the Crown, the Orthodox Church and the army—a necessary requirement to the holding of high public office in Rumania—it will be quite in accord with expectation for the King to send for General Averescu when the time arrives for the Liberals to transfer their activities to the opposition benches.

**Fundamental Differences**  
The fundamental difference between the Liberals and the Averescu Party, stated the General, is that the former—at great peril to Rumania's prestige in the concert of nations—aspire to bring about the country's economic rehabilitation and development through a nationalization program now being railroaded through the legislatures. This nationalization program, because it imperils the rights and prospects of foreign capital employed in Rumania, according to General Averescu, is the outstanding one of several factors which are now causing foreign capitalists to hold aloof from this country.

Fully realizing that the pathway to economic prosperity is the pathway also to political stability in the new kingdom, and that the attainment of economic prosperity hinges largely upon the influx of foreign capital, General Averescu added: "I am strongly in favor of opening the doors wide to foreign capitalists."

The General stated quite frankly that if and when he came to power he would unhesitatingly appeal to the "money powers"—and particularly to the United States—for financial aid on terms compatible with prevailing market conditions. He would not ask, he said, for sentimental considerations; Rumania would expect to bid for whatever capital she needs in the money markets of the world under precisely the same conditions as other borrower nations; and would expect to meet the legitimate demands of lenders in respect to security and guarantees.

General Averescu was outspoken on the matter of racial and religious minorities. "We are in favor," he said, "of every Rumanian citizen, regardless of race or creed, having equal rights, privileges and obligations."

**ENTRANTS FOR RALEIGH SHOW**  
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 24 (Special Correspondence)—Some of the largest manufacturers of textile machinery in the United States have contracted definitely for space at the Textile Machinery Show to be held in Charlotte next year, in connection with the Made in Carolinas Exposition. Inquiries have come from most of the New England States.

## Mississippi's Agricultural Advantages to Be Advertised

Development Board Plans Nation-Wide Campaign to  
Present State's Resources—Millions of Acres of  
Productive and Inexpensive Land Available

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 26 (Special Correspondence)—The Mississippi Development Board, with headquarters at Hattiesburg, Can., and the directors of which are among the foremost business men of the State, announced that they will launch a nation-wide publicity campaign to acquaint other states with the natural advantages of soil and climate to be found in Mississippi. The plans of the campaign now are being worked out and are expected to be placed in operation with the beginning of the new year.

Mississippi has become convinced that its greatest need is men and

## Leader at Crystal Palace Show



CH. MINLEY SURPRISE OF GAYBROOK  
Long-Haired White Cat Who Carried Off First Prize and Championship at the Recent Cat Show at Sydenham, England.

## Progress in the Churches

The Chicago Council of Social Agencies conducted a "Christmas Bureau" as a clearing house for holiday giving. The "bureau" performs a needed service at this season, the council believes, as needless expenditures in one place sometimes make difficult the relief of genuine want in another. In 1923, 150 agencies, lodges, societies, clubs, business firms and churches used the bureau to clear the names of nearly 11,000 families.

South African Congregationalists have set out to raise a fund of £50,000 for church extension and to provide a minimum salary for ministers and mission workers. The church membership comprised more than 20,000 native and fewer than 3,000 white. It is stated that a wave of missionary interest is passing over the churches of South Africa.

Many Baptists of South Carolina are expected to attend the fourth Southwide Baptist Organized Class Conference at Shreveport, La., Jan. 13 to 15, according to church authorities. The Rev. Dr. T. Claggett Skinner, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Columbia, S. C., is to deliver the keynote address.

Christmas good will toward all men and all nations was expressed at Community Church, Boston, recently, by representatives of France, Germany, India, Japan, Russia and Turkey, who told of the friendliness felt by their respective countries toward the rest of the world.

The National Christian Council of China, an advisory and consultative body representing practically all Protestant Christian forces in China, was organized in 1922 with three objectives: 1, to acquire and disseminate information; 2, to promote sympathy and understanding among all the units of the Christian movement in China; 3, to promote co-operation among the churches and missions.

Its members are chosen from the various communions according to the numbers of communicants. National organizations working in a special field such as religious education, are also affiliated with the council. According to the constitution, a majority of members must be Chinese.

Organization of the Interdenominational Council on Men's Work is announced by Dr. Charles H. McDonald, associate director of men's work and general promotion. The denominations participating in this organization are the Presbyterian church in the United States, the Methodist Episcopal church, the Reformed church, Evangelical church, Protestant Episcopal church, and Northern Baptist convention.

Dr. Richard T. Gillespie, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Louisville, Ky., has announced that he will accept the presidency of the Columbia (S. C.) Theological Seminary recently offered to him. The seminary is to be removed to Atlanta, Ga., within a short time, Dr. Gillespie said.

The Soviet Government having suppressed the seminaries and theological colleges in Russia, the Metropolitan Evlogie, the accredited head of the Russian Church in Europe, has decided to establish a theological academy in Paris and for that purpose has contracted to purchase the sequestered German church and schools in the Rue de la Crimée from the French Government.

The premises are ample and a staff of thoroughly competent Russian professors and sufficient students are available. The American Y. M. C. A. has granted £10,000 toward the purchase, and Bishop Gore, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Beauchamp, Lord Hugh Cecil and others are appealing in England for the balance required, £6000.

money. There are millions of acres of idle lands, said to be the least expensive left on the American continent, but their real value is not known or appreciated outside the confines of the State. These lands will do grow to perfection anything known to a sub-tropical climate—from cotton to oranges, from corn to figs, from potatoes to grapes, from wheat and oats to peaches, pears and apples, and two or three crops of vegetables a year on the same piece of land is common practice with all gardeners. The idea is to advertise the agricultural possibilities of Mississippi on an extensive scale.

## AVIATORS MEET AT COPENHAGEN

Nine Countries Consider Re-  
opening of Air Routes in  
Coming Half-Year

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Dec. 13 (Special Correspondence)—Nine countries were represented at the European Aviation Congress: Sweden, with 7 delegates, Denmark 6, Germany and Holland each 5, England, Belgium, Finland and Norway each 2, and France 1.

The conference has agreed to recommend the governments of the respective countries to reopen, in the forthcoming summer half-year, the routes worked during 1924, viz. the morning route Copenhagen-Hamburg-Amsterdam and vice versa, and the afternoon route Copenhagen-Hamburg-Rotterdam with direct plane connection with London, Brussels, and Paris. On this last route the departure from Malmö and Copenhagen takes place about 8 o'clock a. m. with arrival in Paris and London at 5 or 6 p. m.

It was further agreed to recommend the establishment of a route from Copenhagen to Berlin, one or two daily services, so that there would be arrival in Copenhagen both forenoon and afternoon. This route, in a southern direction, has aviation connection with both Prague and Vienna, with branch services to Leipzig and Munich. Together with the local Copenhagen-Hamburg route, it will have connection with a route Copenhagen-Malmö-Gothenburg-Christiana and vice versa. Further, the Stockholm-Helsingfors route is to be reopened. It will have direct connection with the night train from Stockholm to Malmö, which train connects with the Malmö-Copenhagen-London-Paris route.

A special mail conference will probably be held later in Copenhagen as soon as more definite arrangements have been made by the different companies operating mail routes.

As regards aviation in fog and during the night, the conference agreed that energetic and rational work for the development of aviation under the above conditions was necessary. It was agreed to hold a special conference dealing with this subject in one of the countries which has the most extensive experience on this question.

## 28,000 STUDENTS AIDED BY MINNESOTA BEQUEST

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 24 (Special Correspondence)—A \$4,000 trust fund established 22 years ago has enabled University of Minnesota officials to loan nearly \$300,000 to students working their way through college. Lotus D. Coffman, university president, has announced. In the 22 years the fund has grown to \$100,000. Nearly 600 students are benefiting themselves with the aid of the fund this year, and more than 28,000 have been aided since the fund was established.

Dr. John B. Gillilan bequeathed the \$50,000 in railroad bonds in 1902 and small bequests have been added from time to time. Losses have been negligible, Mr. Coffman said. Students who borrow must have been in school at least one semester and must have a faculty recommendation. Interest rate is 5 per cent and the student is asked to sign a note. The average loan is \$50 and the maximum \$200.

## HUNTERS TAKE HEAVY TOLL FROM PARKS

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—Depredations of hunters during the "open" season in the west have taken a heavy toll of native wild animals, according to a statement by the Interior Department. It is reported that 253 elk from the Yellowstone National Park and a large number of deer have been destroyed by hunters up to the first of December. The animals had wandered out of the park boundaries.

At Glacier National Park heavy snows drove the elk and deer to the lower valleys and out of the park boundaries, away from the protection of the Government.

## MRS. FERGUSON ASKS ALL LEGAL LIBERTIES

TEMPLE, Tex., Dec. 27—Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, Governor-elect of Texas, petitioned the district court of Bell County yesterday for removal of all legal disabilities in making contracts that might arise from her status as a married woman. Friends of the family said the step was taken so that no contract or document she might make while Governor could be attacked as invalid because of the legal disabilities imposed on married women in Texas.

**BIRDS FLY TO JACK MINER'S**  
TORONTO, Dec. 27 (Special Correspondence)—Interesting data on how birds return every year in the course of migration, to any place that will provide them with protection from food, was obtained by the noted Canadian naturalist, Jack Miner, at his bird sanctuary recently. Mr. Miner caught 17 wild mallard ducks in a net, and found that six of the older birds had already been tagged in 1918. Three others were 1919 tags, two 1920, and one 1921 tags. All the birds were supplied with 1924 tags and the information gained by Mr. Miner was sent to the Canadian Government's Commission of Parks for purposes of natural history information and record.

**MISSISSIPPI SCHOOL TEXTS**  
JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 24 (Special Correspondence)—The Mississippi School Textbook Commission has selected textbooks to be used in the public schools during the next five years. Representatives of all the important school book publishing concerns in the United States received a hearing before the commission. The commission announces that there will be a saving of \$6.20 on each set of books.

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**NEBRASKA FIVE  
OPENS ON JAN. 9**

## Basketball Prospects Bright With Seven Letter Men Reporting This Year

CORVALLIS, Neb., Dec. 29.—(Special Correspondence.)—With seven letter men back in the lineup and a number of new varsity men of promise on the team, the Cornhuskers are looking good for the University of Nebraska basketball prospects in the Missouri Valley Conference this season look good, and the fans expect to have a better season than the last year. The letter men with their team numbers are: Capt. M. G. Vole 25, Phil Hines 24, F. E. Bakstrom 23, G. Ustach 22, J. E. Knepper 21, W. J. Heerks 20, M. J. Klepper 20, who played two years ago, is expected to join the team.

Twenty men are practicing in the regular varsity squad and there are several contenders for spots upon a possible increase in the size of the team. Some of those players have been discovered in inter-collegiate games held in the state and are expected to be members of the varsity schedule.

Coach Kline was delighted with the progress of the Cornhuskers and the prospects. The interfraternity games were held before the varsity season, so as to get an idea of the material available. The games will be followed every year, as it has aroused a great deal of interest in basketball.

**Five-Man Defense Used**

The five-man defense, through it

ensive training, two varsity teams be placed against each other in practice. Coach Kline is using the five-man line to help the regulars develop last year. With the last year's lineup practically intact, he expects the team to excel its performances of the 1924 season, when it was third in the Missouri valley conference contest, and its games mostly by narrow margins.

While it is probable that those who played last year will be the regular varsity team, there are some new considerations. The regulars are pushing the regulars hard. The regular lineup probably will be Orr Goodson 26, center, who was high-point man for Nebraska last season; Tip

rate basketball shooter, fast on the floor, and one of the best in the Valley in breaking up his opponent's plays. Black, Berkle and Ekstrom, forwards. Heegle is fast and Black is an excellent dribbler and good basketball shooter. Klepser also will be used as a forward in the second semester.

**New Men Push Regulars**

One of the new men who will play center position is T. C. Page '27, with a good record before coming to the university; Ekstrom also may play at forward. One of the new guards who

making the regulars move rapidly to the front. The Nebraska team is making bids for the guard position as R. H. Andersen '27, who played for ward on the freshman team but may function at guard; Dessen McHenry '27, who played basketball last year; and G. M. Hill '23. McHenry and Smaha will not be eligible to play until the second semester. Forward positions are L. P. Simerson '23 and Gilbert Reynolds '27, the latter a former high school football and basketball player. The middle of the Nebraska team follows:

Jan. 3—Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan; 16—University of Kansas at Lawrence; 20—University at Lincoln; 21—University of Kansas at Lincoln.

Jan. 4—University of Kansas at Lawrence; 7—University of Oklahoma at Lincoln; 9—Grinnell College at Lincoln; 10—University of Kansas at Lawrence; 20—Washington University at St. Louis; 21—University of Missouri at Columbia; 22—State Agricultural College at Ames.

4—College at Lincoln, 2—University of Missouri at Lincoln,  
 and March 2—Brake University at Two  
 Missouri, 2—Grinnell College at Grinnell,  
 4—Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames,  
 6—Washington University at Lincoln.

Jack Marshall, former professional player, is now coach of the British Columbia Hockey Club, recently entered the Manufacturers Hockey League.

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# Music of the World—Theatrical News

## New American Music and a Dictionary

**Sonata for Violin and Piano, op. 21, by David Stanley Smith.** Published for the Society for the Publication of American Music, New York: G. Schirmer, Inc. 12.

**Suite Antique for Two Violins and Piano, by Albert Strossel.** Published for the Society for the Publication of American Music, New York: G. Schirmer, Inc. 12.

**De Bekker's Music & Musicians, by L. J. de Bekker.** New York: Nicholas L. Brown, London: A. & C. Black, Ltd. 36.

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

MR. SMITH and Mr. Strossel, both being professors of music, the one at Yale and the other at New York University, no doubt well represent the academic idea in the art of the United States. And then, composers generally whose works are issued under the auspices of the Society for the Publication of American Music seem to stand for the idea anyway. They are the kind of men who can by no means ever scandalize the society as innovators and radicals; and the kind, also, that are sure to bring immediate honor to it, whatever glory they may or may not cause to redound to it in after times.

To consider Mr. Smith first, he must really be reckoned, on account of this composition, among persons of an experimental rather than among those of a merely repetitive turn of mind. For the violin sonata today holds the position of something like a new form. It is engaging the attention of composers more seriously, perhaps, than the symphony. Far from becoming an old-fashioned mode of expression, it is developing fresh possibilities. It is found to be one of the mechanisms that have not been exhausted by the old masters. It possesses all the scope of a symphony, and it invites to novel treatment.

### Mr. Smith's Sonata

Those who are at all familiar with the music Mr. Smith has hitherto written will open the score of the violin sonata expecting to find the free melodic line, the gracious style and the pleasant emotional atmosphere they are used to; and they will in no respect be disappointed. Here, truly, is the David Stanley Smith of the "Pierrot" overture and of the Norfolk Festival symphony, but in steadier pose, firmer gesture, clearer accent, more persuasive eloquence.

"Sonata in A," Mr. Smith entitles his piece on the first page of the score; a liberty for a teacher of counterpoint to take, someone might say. But the sonata is actually conceived in both A major and A minor, as though they were a single key in two aspects. With entire determination and perfect ease, Mr. Smith holds to his purpose to the end. If he allows himself harmonic freedom, he does so within very definite bounds. His freedom is a part of his scheme, never something casual and incidental to the end. Unusual tone-coloring? No. Look not for that in a score of Mr. Smith's written for so simple an instrument.

## The French and Wagner

By PETRO J. PETRIDIS

PARIS, Dec. 3. THE Wagner case, so vehemently inaugurated by Nietzsche's famous pamphlet, does not seem nearing exhaustion. While the public at large, taking no heed of criticism whenever it may proceed, flock in ever swelling numbers to Wagner performances, the leading composers of today denounce bitterly Wagnerian aesthetics and deplore its obnoxious influence on French music, and, by inference, on music of all nations other than German. Mr. Maurice Ravel endorses Wagner's "Teutonic defects"; Mr. Albert Roussel says Wagner's irresistible power of attraction led astray many composers from their true path into inextricable thematic developments that made them lose the sense of clarity and of measure, essential characteristics of French-national genius. For Mr. Florent Schmitt, Wagner is a "horrible and delirious" man, the author of a choreography of geniuses to whom the lagard public was to worship overmuch exclusive. Among the younger generation Mr. Darius Milhaud "hates cordially" Wagner, and the ground of racial incompatibility between Latin and Teutons. Mr. Arthur Honegger seems to be the only young composer of renown who frankly admires Wagner.

### Different Viewpoints

At first sight such a discrepancy between the sentiment of the public and that of the composers who are believed to be its representatives, takes the proportions of a baffling problem. Both sides must be credited with good faith. The dominant care of French composers seems to be to hold back their own personality, and tempering their art by discreet sobriety, to respect the individuality of the auditor. From the individualistic point of view this criticism of matters musical. The formation of a cultured and self-conscious public is thus rendered possible.

But in the concert hall things are different. The individual is drowned in powerful, collective emotions. He expects the power of the composer to dominate him. Anything that keeps awake the critical faculty and shifts it toward analysis is unpopular. The public today seeks music that will "take them out of themselves." They never miss a chance of listening to Wagnerian music. During 1923 there were about 350 performances of Wagner's compositions in Paris, as against 130 of Beethoven and much fewer of other composers. Modern composers, with the exception perhaps of Stravinsky, prove themselves incapable of getting a firm hold on the public. This opposition between public and artists may give a key to many a musical event in Paris.

Rolf de Mare and his Swedish Ballet have set up as their ideal to de-

mental apparatus as a violin and piano. He composes in the plan of a symphony, yes; but he refrains from everything that would seem like imitation of orchestral effect. Contrasts are abundant. Mr. Smith knows when he has made a point, and he understands that he can more successfully drive it home by diversion than by repetition. The work is in four movements, the second movement being a not too sentimental adagio and the third a cheerful but well-behaved allegretto. The last movement bears the designation, "Epilogue," which, summing up the double-mode statement of thought, precisely suits.

**Mr. Strossel's Suite**  
To attend now to the second item of the society's issue, Mr. Strossel's "Suite Antique" may be described as an effort in musical restoration. As the modern French, Italian and British schools sometimes try to call back the past, so the American school must needs apply itself to making other centuries live again. The French, however, have Rameau, the Italians their Scarlatti and the English their Purcell for model; whereas the Americans must borrow, or at least they must as far as form is concerned. Certain of the material they might, perchance, employ for filling the form. Possibly Mr. Strossel, a violinist himself, was influenced, when writing the suite, by recollections of old American fiddle-tunes. Be that or something else, the case, the Bourrée, Sarabande, Rigaudon, Aria and Gigue that constitute the five divisions of the suite are delightful in general construction and in melodic and rhythmic detail. Fortunately, they are not imitations of Bach, as their titles might lead persons reading the publishers' catalogue to suppose. They are more Italian in manner than German; and yet, a modern Italian composer would very likely have made a laborious production where Mr. Strossel has made a smooth, straight proceeding one. The suite, in all evidence of the score, is a remarkably practicable composition for a pair of violinists and a pianist of good schooling.

### Mr. De Bekker's Dictionary

In regard to Mr. De Bekker's dictionary, nobody will be captious with it because of a somewhat arbitrary selection of material and an occasional slip in a name. The original information, too, that it contains will surely be found interesting enough to make up for a New York publisher's lack of information that it leaves out. If those who use it remember that it is a New York compilation, discussing musical subjects largely from the standpoint of a New York listener and observer, they can manage to adjust themselves to its peculiarities. What more than anything else, perhaps, makes it individual amongst encyclopedic handbooks of music is its detailed accounts of plots of all the operas of the accepted repertoire. To illustrate omission, nothing under the musical activities of Boston is said about the Boston Opera Company. To indicate a kind of mistake that is to be found, the name of the man who formerly directed the Chicago Opera Company is given, under "Chicago," as Campanini. And you are set right.

## CZECH VIOLINIST TO MAKE AMERICAN DEBUT



Photograph by Stefan Aladar, Budapest. Reproduced by permission of Wolfson Musical Bureau, Inc. Eduard Zaturecky, who will open his first American Tour with a recital in Carnegie Hall, New York, on the evening of Jan. 20.

## A Russian Salad

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

LONDON, Dec. 12

AT THE moment, there is a wave of Russian art in the West End of London. Diaghileff's Russian Ballet is at the Coliseum Music Hall, Nikita Balloff's "La Chauve-Souris" at the Strand Theatre, Massine and Treflova have been dancing at the Empire, and to these must be added Russian Cabaret troupes, Balalaika players, and "artists" of all sorts and kinds, good, bad, and indifferent.

Russian art, of course, has no longer the novelty it had 11 or 12 years ago, when Sir Thomas Beecham first dazzled London with his seasons of Russian opera and ballet. Today it pleases the million and is no more caviare to the general than are kippers. The ballet, for example, inspired not only the work of European composers and painters but, in the words of a well-known art critic, "has had a tremendous influence upon the stage, and through the stage upon social life, and so upon the public attitude in general toward the modern developments in art."

This haven may be seen at work in strange places. The dressmakers and milliners of inimitable English High Street, when proffering some unusually polychromatic creation, have learned to reassure timid customers by saying—with an entire disregard for the reputation of M. Diaghileff—"But Madame, these are Russian ballet colors!" In such unexpected manner does the influence of Balloff, Massine and Picasso brighten with a touch of color even the sober grays and greens of English landscape.

**Diaghileff and Balloff**  
Meanwhile Diaghileff is wearing out the telephone bells of the Coliseum box office, and Balloff—the two ought really to change places, for the latter, with what is actually a super-musical-hall show, has a theater all to himself—is again entertaining Londoners by speaking "English," which perhaps is not much queerer than that often heard in concert halls and opera houses, but which has at least the merit of amusing. Those who attend either entertainment may be under the impression that they are seeing the very latest thing in Russian art. But, judging

from the telephone bells of the Coliseum box office, and Balloff—the two ought really to change places, for the latter, with what is actually a super-musical-hall show, has a theater all to himself—is again entertaining Londoners by speaking "English," which perhaps is not much queerer than that often heard in concert halls and opera houses, but which has at least the merit of amusing. Those who attend either entertainment may be under the impression that they are seeing the very latest thing in Russian art. But, judging

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## Stravinsky's Concert in Berlin

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

ON HIS great concert tour through the musical centers of Europe and America, Igor Stravinsky has touched Berlin, playing the solo part of his concerto for piano and wind instruments in the Berlin Philharmonie. Wilhelm Furtwängler and the Philharmonie Orchestra accompanied him. Berlin is edged by the most important station of this journey, for nowhere are traditionalists and progressives fighting each other more determinedly than here.

I witnessed the first performance of Stravinsky's piano concerto in the Paris Opera under Serge Koussevitzky. It was a triumph for both composer and conductor. Comparing Stravinsky's reception in Paris with that accorded him in Berlin, I found that in this town the musicians greeted him more warmly than the great public, whereas in Paris Stravinsky was apparently acknowledged by the great public who had got accustomed to considering him the most powerful phenomenon in modern music.

**Absolute Music**  
The concerto requires metronomic exactitude from both conductor and player. Stravinsky never condescends to harp-like effects, introduced and justified by Chopin and romantic tradition, but treats the piano as an instrument of percussion, hammering out of the keyboard the polyphonic texture which plays so great a part in his concerto. It is a piece of absolute music, confining in itself the character of contrapuntal music, as represented by the Brandenburg concertos by Bach, with the peculiarities of his own style, so that the striking effect is obtained by the exceptionally harsh kind of music it contains.

Though it cannot be denied that the tradition of Bach has been held in high consideration in this country, yet the synthesis of Bach and Stravinsky proved somewhat new to the public. This Stravinsky, working like a powerful machine and erecting a whole building with a material which is not so new in itself as it appears in the handling of the composer, produced a strange impression on the greater part of a public brought up in romantic music. With all that, the success of his first appearance here on the concert stage is very great, and will certainly be confirmed by the chamber concert under his personal direction, which is sold out.

### A New Symphony by Bittner

On the new hand, works pretending to be new without being so are welcomed very heartily, and musical critics are perplexed by the pleasant misunderstanding of the hearers. This happened at the first performance of the E-minor Symphony by Julius Bittner, a Viennese composer very popular in his native town, some of whose operas have been successfully performed in several opera houses of Germany. He is indeed a gifted man, showing, however, his skill in lyrically sweetened by beautiful sound. It is sound, however, that means nothing.

This symphony was performed by Erich Kleiber, the conductor of the symphonic concerts of the Staatsoper, whose mastery is beyond doubt, though his taste is not so. He is the most effective leader of the orchestra, the members of which follow him with the greatest confidence. Often it is not so much the work performed by him that impresses the hearer, as the way in which it is performed. Therein lies the great danger of good conducting. On this occasion another Viennese composer, namely Franz Schubert, was rediscovered by Kleiber, and his B-flat symphony, one of the earlier and less important works by the great composer, pleased the hearers very much.

In the last few weeks the number of violinists appearing on the concert stage has grown enormously. The example of Carl Flesch, teacher of a whole generation of players,

### Red Letter Looms

In the Russian ballet music is, as it were, the fertile soil from which everything else grows. In "La Chauve-Souris" music is too often treated as a mere accompaniment, a useful "extra." Comparisons are odorous, but in this instance there is the excuse that although Balloff's "La Chauve-Souris" and Yuzynsky's "Blue Bird" Company are cruder expressions, like the Russian ballet, both belong to a synthetic form of art. And the artistic weaknesses of

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proves very useful to the musical development of the town. For Flesch has, like the great musician he is, the ambition of educating his pupils in a sense not hostile to true music, though giving them the full array of virtuosity. Two of his pupils have made their first appearance in Berlin with full success, due to the combined qualities of musicianship and technical refinement.

The one is Simon Goldberg, a boy of 15, but behaving like a mature artist. It is simply astonishing to see how this young player, without showing the least external excitement, penetrates the deepest mysteries of Bach, whose E major concerto he masters with the greatest skill. His left hand, admirable in itself, seems to regulate the power of his technical performance. There is not so much sweetness in his sound as strength in his interpretation.

The other player is Ioliska Zilzer, a young girl of Hungarian extraction, endowed with an energy very uncommon in her sex and in her age. Bruch and Bach were the tests of her cleverness, which has not yet reached perfection, but is certainly on the way.

Austerity in the concert room being very rare on the part of solo players, it is worth while to mention a young pianist, Willi Apel, who offered his audience nothing but the fugues, from Bach to the present time. As striking as the performance was the sight of the hearers absorbed in the contemplation of this music, so different from what they are accustomed to hear. Willi Apel is one of the most gifted players of the young generation, and his way of pursuing the contrapuntal development

of a subject on the keyboard makes him an outstanding figure. His recital may be considered as evidence of the transformation musical life is passing through in these times.

**New York Stage Notes**  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—Rehearsals of "Louis the 14th," in which Leon Errol will be starred, start at once.

Allan Prior will have the rôle of Offenbach in "The Love Song," which the Shuberts are producing. This piece deals with the life of Offenbach and draws upon his music for the score.

An opera with music drawn from Tchaikowsky will be produced soon by B. C. Whittier. Harry B. Smith wrote the book and lyrics.

Leslie Howard, A. P. Kaye and Lionel Watts will be in the cast supporting Margaret Lawrence in "The Girl."

Elgie Janis will soon be presented by Charles Dillingham in the revamped "Puzzle." Shirley Vernon will be in the cast.

Mary Nash will play the leading feminine rôle in "The Heart Thief," which is soon to appear in New York. The production has 12 scenes covering as many periods in the story, which carries a famous French actress through 50 years of her life, necessitating 14 different costumes for Miss Kane in the course of its unfolding.

Frederick Jones 3d is designing the scenes for "Starlight," the new play by Gladys Unger in which Dolores Keane is soon to appear in New York. The production has 12 scenes covering as many periods in the story, which carries a famous French actress through 50 years of her life, necessitating 14 different costumes for Miss Kane in the course of its unfolding.

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## Reviews in Brief

ington Ave., Boston 17, Mass.



## THE HOME FORUM

## The Old Gentleman Remembers Madeira

"YOU'RE late," remarked the Old Gentleman tartly, regarding me severely through his steel-rimmed spectacles. He was sitting in his deep leather chair, wrapped in his shabby purple dressing-gown, one hand clasping an erudite book such as he so loved. The long room was dimly lit by the firelight and the radiance of the double student lamp, which was all the illumination permitted in this peaceful place except at the moments when it became necessary to choose another volume. Then, with a gesture almost ceremonial, he would light a wax candle, slide his little ladder along to the required spot, and so call it from its shelf. And now, after a brief word of admonishment that he had something for me if only I would show a little patience, he lighted the taper which his taciturn manservant always left ready to his hand, and, climbing the steps, speedily resolved himself into that picture of an ancient scholar, a ladder clasping books in every available manner, and reading one, which, if I remember rightly, is called "The Bookworm." Extinguishing the candle with a pair of old-fashioned snuffers—once I had blown it out for him, but getting probably the sternest look of my whole existence, I never repeated the service—he held out to me a small book in a much-mended binding, and almost with the same gesture lost himself in the yellowed tome he had been reading when I came in. So we sat in a world of thought, books stretching into the furthest darkness.

"An Historical Account of the Discovery of the Island of Madeira, Abridged from the Portuguese Original. To which is Added, An Account of the present State of the Island in a Letter to a Friend in London. Printed for J. Payne, and J. Bouquet, (What a fragrant name for a bookseller, I thought appreciatively) in Pater Noster Row. M DCC L." and in a margin in the minutes of hands was written Francisco Alcorado. I don't know why the preface brought back to my mind the Declaration of Independence, of which I can still recite the first paragraph; perhaps in a certain cadence, or in a few words of likeness, but I know as I read it I stepped back into the time when I was compelled to learn that important document word for word.

"When we hear of any place diffing, which a few years ago was uncultivated, uninhabited, and unknown; we are naturally led to enquire, how the discovery of it was made, and by what flukes it has arrived at its present state of perfection and importance. Nor is this enquiry an effect of mere curiosity, but is in part prompted by an inflexible interest in the welfare of mankind, which the

acquisition of new territory is generally believed to promote, as immediately benefiting individuals, and consequently extending commerce, learning, manners, and mutual intercourse of kind offices." The translator further explains that the "relation—becomes peculiarly interesting to the Englishman, as an Englishman was the first discoverer, tho' by accident and misfortune."

"It seems," I remarked to the absorbed Old Gentleman, "that the Portuguese set out with the definite purpose of claiming this land." "Let me tell you," he said, putting aside his book, "once upon a time in England there was a younger son of one of her finest families, Lionel Machin, who fell in love with the Lady Arabella Darcy, a beauty of the kingdom. But her family objected and carried their complaint to Edward the Third, who had Lionel arrested and Arabella married to a nobleman who, as you will notice, is left unidentified by a row of asterisks. When, in the fullness of time, the unhappy swain was liberated, he and his friends engineered a plot to seize one of the ships in the harbor and so run off with Arabella. This scheme succeeding, in forty-eight hours they found themselves safe from pursuit, and in thirty days they saw land. Curiosity made some of them go ashore and upon their return to the ship they reported that the land was uninhabited, but that the air was fine and the earth fertile. Taking possession, each man engaged in the employment he most liked, living on board till such time as they could build themselves shelters; but on the thirteenth day a storm swept the ship beyond their control, and at the end of the day they were blown upon the coast of Africa in the kingdom of Moroco, captured by the Moors, and taken to prison. Now we will proceed with this precise old gentleman who prided himself upon being pure Nordic. Unobtrusively I laid the little book aside, rather disappointed it must be confessed, because I must acknowledge that words printed have a significance and color for me which words spoken can never have.

"Juan de Morales, a Christian slave who was captured by Juan Goncalvo Zarco, gentleman of the bedchamber to Don Henry, youngest son of Don John the first king of Portugal, told this story of Lionel and Arabella with the result that in June, 1439, Goncalvo set out to find the new land, and made a second voyage in May, 1421, when he began to build on the land which he had taken possession of in the name of his king and country the year before. In searching for inhabitants they came to a wide and beautiful plain covered with fennel, which in their language is called Funcho, and the town which was begun upon that spot is called Funcho to this day."

In the silence, I opened again the little book, and fell upon a paragraph which I read aloud: "It is observed of the Portuguese, that, more modest than other nations who bellow pompous titles upon their new acquisitions, they either transfer the names of old colonies, or give them new ones expressive of the place, of which among many others, this remarkable town of Funcho is an instance."

The Old Gentleman snatched up the Anglo-Saxon brevity, "Ridiculous." "I always felt that any good points which I happened to have considered directly attributable to my own blood, and all the things he discovered he laid to the French. But now he melted immediately and wondered if Funcho were just as it had been when he stayed there a good many years before. "Well," I answered, trying to recall my picture of it, "the streets are cobbled, and the sidewalks too, of smaller stones, except when they are laid in mosaics. The houses are for the most part square, as in the Azores, the windows shuttered, the gardens cloistered and cool so that you still feel that there is romance and mystery in this workaday world. The oxen pull sleds over the shiny stones, sleds with two seats facing each other covered with flowered stuff. At twilight the town is a dream of beauty. There is a little bridge over a stream which was a dry bed of stones when I saw it. The Rua do Outin runs along one side of it, the Rua do Andala the other, and beyond it the mountains with clouds resting on their summits like a filmy veil on the head of a pretty girl. There are English people everywhere, and natives who speak English, and only the softest and mildest of accents. You walk on walled paths and come to iron gates and brass nameplates, and banana trees and date palms neep over the walls. And when night fell and I walked along the sea wall, the harbor was full of riding lights, greens and reds and whites, on sailing ships and steamers and fishing boats. And I found a public garden overgrown with southern plants and trees and a little lake with a moving-pleasure screen hung against date palms ready for the evening show."

"Not when I was there," sighed the Old Gentleman, who prided himself upon never having seen a motion picture anywhere. "And then there was a moon and there were millions of stars, and strangled instruments played very softly beneath iron balconies." "The strangled instruments," I said, "were strangled by a guitar myself in those very streets," and as from that moment he began to forget my presence, I settled down for a long pull with the little book knowing that at any moment it might be taken from me and replaced upon its shelf.

## On a Signpost

He who would reach the height  
That reaches the sky,  
Must steel his heart, and pass  
The valleys by.

T. Morris Longstrech.

In Sandycroft Road is one house which is quite out of keeping with the rest—or, it might be truer to say that the rest are quite out of keeping with it. This is Sandycroft Lodge, a picturesque little house, which J. M. W. Turner, the famous artist, had built to his own design in 1813, and where he lived for thirteen years. He called the house "Solus" on account of its solitary position right amidst the fields. From here he used to drive about the country with his sketching materials in a little pony trap.

Ruskin, in Modern Painters, mentions this house, and also the artist's earlier life in the Thames Valley. . . . Walks about Putney and Twickenham in the summer-time acquainted him with the love of English meadows ground in its restricted state of paddock and park; and with some round-headed appearances of trees, and stately entrances to houses of mark; the avenue at Bushy Park, and the iron gates and carved pillars of Hampton Court impressing him apparently with great awe and admiration; so that in after life his little country house is—of all places in the world—at Twickenham. Of swans and ready shores he now learns the soft motion and the green mystery, in a way not to be forgotten. Turner's father, the ex-barber from Maiden Lane, lived with his son here, and used to go up to London every day to open the artist's gallery in Queen Anne Street. The old man, however, was somewhat parsimonious and disliked the expense involved in the coach journey; but one

day he came back in a jubilant mood and cried to his son, "I have found the inn where the market-gardeners baited their horses and I made friends with one on 'em, and now . . . he brings me up in his cart on the top of the vegetables!"

In the Liber Studiorum plates are several views of this district, notably the "Watercress Gatherers" on the banks of the river Crane; the "Young Anglers" on the river near Twickenham; and the "Temple in the Grounds of Syon House, Isleworth," in which plate also appears part of the old mill used by the monks in the Middle Ages, now long since gone. It is not usual to think of Turner as a literary man; indeed, had his fame rested on his labours with the pen instead of the brush, he would never have been known at all; but



The Gardens in Stanley Park, Vancouver

## Tennysonian Traits

Tennyson is a perfect artist, a master of metrical form. He aimed at being an artist. . . . But art goes for little or nothing now. If Horace were to return to the earth and were to send an ode to the Daily Chronicle it would be rejected as drivel. Nothing in these days is acceptable but raging passion or the expression of a scepticism which is supposed to be original but is as old as man and has been expounded once for all—quite enough—in Job and Ecclesiastes. The moral effect of art and form such as Tennyson's is not recognized. We admire them, but if they possess us they have consequences which are far-reaching—even to the very depths. A line is passed round tragic emotion, other wise shapeliness; it is curbed by beauty. No poet has been more completely capable than Tennyson of translating beauty into words, but he does not laboriously seek after them and consequently they are always natural. You find no forced combinations in him.

The swimming vapour slopes athwart the glen,  
Puts forth an arm, and creeps from pine to pine,  
And loiters, slowly drawn. . . . Consider what is done for you when the vapour on a hillside is pictured as nobody but Tennyson, so far as I am aware, can picture it. From being a mere half-noticed thing it becomes a living thing, its essence is vocal. The reason why the great shows of the world, sun, stars, sea, receive such casual notice and make so slight an impression is partly to be found in deficient sensation, partly in lack of attention, but mainly perhaps in our inability to speak them. Do not I say something, if listening to the sea dashing against a Cornish cliff, I can say that I hear the waves climb and fall?

And roar rock-thwarted under bel-lowing caves,  
Beneath the windy wall. . . . One distinguishing mark of Tennyson's greatness is his originality. He owes but little to any English predecessor, and his indebtedness to the great classical models, which is an indebtedness to Nature, I have often called him the English Virgil, and Virgil he is. He has all Virgil's dissatisfaction with commonplace characterization of that which he loves, all Virgil's command over language, all his tenderness, all his tempered pity, all his delicacy in the treatment of the old mythology, all his sadness at the absence of certainty, and, nevertheless, his self-assertion precisely at the point where definition would be dishonest.

I could go on much longer, but I must not. I am afraid you will dismiss me with a dip, and having discovered "what he is driving at" you will put me in the fire. I must excuse myself by the plea that I belong to the Tennyson-Carlyle-Ruskin epoch. . . . I cannot believe, when I call to mind what Tennyson was to all of us then, that my estimation of him is a self-begotten illusion. Goethe somewhere says, "I fancy it is to Eckermann, that the verdict on a man of mark which is most worth consideration is that passed on him by his intelligent youthful contemporaries." William Hale White, in "Letters to Three Friends,"

## Stanley Park Vancouver

When Beauty piled her burnished bark  
Across the broad Pacific's blue,  
She sprinkled sapphires on the waves.  
Then on the shore her honeygay  
Upon the barren sands it lay.  
Till Summer's smiles and Autumn's tears,  
Wove round its roots rich robes of green.  
With vibrant scutlets of the years,  
Thus brought to birth, this beautiful spot  
Grew rich with flower and shrub and tree.  
As tones that blending in the scale  
Well in a glorious symphony;  
For daisies are filled with daffodils,  
And hyacinths on hillside o'er,  
As if the golden western sun  
Had spilled his jewels on the floor.  
Here winding paths play hide-and-seek,  
About the brodered velvet floors,  
Or steal where lengthening branches bend  
In archways like cathedral doors.  
Or onto glades where grass is lush,  
And moss and mould caress the feet.  
Where long green fingers of the pines  
Exude a fragrance woody sweet.  
Rare ferns that fringed the founts of Rome,  
And vines that clung in Palestine,  
With heather from the Scottish hills,  
In gleaming splendor here combine.  
The burnished bark long since is moored,  
Her keel lies in the waters blue,  
While Beauty dances in the flowers  
That from the withered honeygay grew.

## Milton's Magnificent Style

The expression is not too strong. There are moments when, shaking from him the dust of his arguments, the poet bursts suddenly forth, and bears us away in a torrent of incomparable eloquence. We get, not the phrase of the orator, but the glow of the poet, a flood of images poured around his arid theme, a rushing flight carrying us above his paltry controversies. The polemical writings of Milton are filled with such beauties. The prayer which concludes the treatise on Reform, in England, the praise of zeal in the Apology for Smectynus, the portrait of Cromwell in the Second Defence of the English people, and finally, the whole tract on the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing from beginning to end, are some of the most memorable pages in English literature, and some of the most characteristic products of the genius of Milton.—M. Scherer.

## Turner in Twickenham

that he had ambitions to be a writer is evident from the fragments of his poem, The Fallacies of Hope, which is written in pieces in various sketch-books. It is written in strong, vigorous language, characteristic of the man himself, but it is pessimistic in tone and rather laborious. It shows clearly that Turner never had the power to paint in words what the wonderful genius of his brush achieved. It is said that some of Turner's sketch-books contained as much verse as they did drawings, and a great deal of this was written during his residence at Twickenham. Turner was fond of attaching unsigned quotations from his own poems to his Academy pictures, which led to much conjecture as to their authorship.—Gordon S. Maxwell, in "The Author's Thames."

The people who obtain deepest satisfaction from their daily experiences are those who freely value the beauty of character of persons with whom they associate, and the beauties of nature which surround them. And not only is this keenness of appreciation desirable in our human relations; it is an essential of true religion. Throughout the ages, spiritual truths have again and again been presented to mankind; but prophet and seer have found, as did Christ Jesus himself, that many were unwilling to believe, even though given definite proof, appreciable to every one who was willing to hear and see. Why have some heard and heeded, while others have ignored or tried to discredit the voice of Truth? Why are those who are ready to hear? Are they not the ones who are humble enough to have been silenced in some degree the clamoring of human will? If the egotistic will, which proclaims a material selfhood, is shouting for self-aggrandizement and self-justification, and one is listening to its call, it is little wonder that he does not hear the "still small voice," or else hears it but faintly and heeds it not.

Christ Jesus said with assurance, "My sheep hear my voice, and I know them, and they follow me." He certainly meant that they not only heard the voice of the human Jesus, but comprehended the truth he spoke, and thus were conscious of the voice of God. It is not with physical ears that God's voice is heard. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 585) Mrs. Eddy gives a definition of "ears," which reads, "Not organs of the so-called corporeal senses, but spiritual understanding. And Christian Science is teaching that spiritual understanding is part of man's heritage. How can we best begin to claim it now? Each day brings countless opportunities to manifest this desirable quality. As

## John Woolman's Book

When Franklin in the flush of worldly success began his Autobiography, the modest Journal of John Woolman was just drawing its close. One author begins by telling us that he writes largely to gratify his vanity; the other, "I have often felt a motion of love to leave some hints in writing of my experience of the goodness of God, and now, in the thirty-sixth year of my age, I begin this work."

Both books hold the mirror up to human nature; both contribute to the chief end of literature, which is to know men; but while one makes us think of man in his body and estate, the other is the tender, exquisite story of a human soul, "the sweetest and purest autobiography in the language." As the latter is a book that few discover or appreciate, so that a word of life free from much entanglement appeared best for me, though the income might be small, I had several offers of business that appeared profitable; but I did not see my way clear to accept them, believing they would be attended with more outward care and clutter than was required of me to engage in. I saw that an humble man with the blessing of the Lord, might live on a little, and that where the heart was set on greatness, success in business did not satisfy the craving; but that commonly, with an increase of wealth, the desire of wealth increased. There was a cure on my mind so to pass my time that nothing might hinder me from the most steady attention to the voice of the true Shepherd."

In a letter to his wife he writes thus of his missionary journeys and labors: "Of this I may speak a little, for though since I left you I have often an engaging love and affection toward thee and my daughter and friends about home, and going out to care on my mind so to pass my time that nothing might hinder me from the most steady attention to the voice of the true Shepherd."

While Woolman is at home, tending his little shop and cultivating his fruit trees, an alarm flames on his frontier. Indians are on the warpath, and brave men are hastening with their families to the protection of the towns. At such a time he thinks only of the misguided savages and with a "tender concern" he pushes westward through the wilderness to meet them. "My companion and I, sitting thus together in a deep inward stillness, the poor (Indian) woman came and sat near us; and, a great awfulness

coming over us, we rejoiced in a sense of God's love manifested to our poor souls. After a while we heard a coach bell blow several times, and then came John Curtis and another Indian man, who kindly invited us into a house near the town where we found about sixty (Indians) sitting inside. After sitting with them a short time I stood up, and in some tenderness of spirit acquainted them in a few short sentences with the nature of my visit, and that a concern for their good had made me willing to come thus far to see them; which some of them, understanding, interpreted to these among them."

After hearing a soldier's story of war and barbarism his heart was moved to compassion. . . . This relation affected me with sadness, under which I went to bed; the next morning, soon after I awoke, a fresh and living sense of divine love overspread my mind, in which I had a renewed prospect of the nature of that wisdom from above which leads to a right use of all gifts both spiritual and temporal, and gives content therein. . . . Attend then, O my soul, to this pure wisdom as thy sure conductor through the manifold dangers of this world.

"Both pride lead to vanity? Both vanity form imaginary wants? Do these wants prompt men to exert their power in requiring more from others than they would be willing to perform themselves? Were the same required of them? Do these proceedings begot hard thoughts? . . . Remember then, O my soul, the reminder of those in whom Christ governs, and in all thy proceedings feel after it."

To some readers the above quotations are enough to indicate that Woolman has for them no vital interest; but others will surely ask, Who is this man that writes with such exquisite simplicity, with the refinement of gentleness and the purity of the pure in heart? There is little to say in answer; that he was an obscure, self-educated Friend or Quaker of Mount Holly, New Jersey; that his early years were spent on the farm, as a clerk, and as a teacher of poor children; that he was a tailor "by the choice of Providence," and kept a little shop; that his honesty brought many customers, but he avoided as "cumber" all business beyond a simple living for his family, having, as he said, seen the happiness of humility and formed the earnest desire to enter deeper into it; that he went up and down the land on missionary journeys to rich and poor, to slaves and slave owners, preaching mercy and justice as the rule of life, and love as the solution of all earthly problems; that he often did heroic things but always concealed his heroism; that in the excitement of the days before the Revolution he went on a mission to the Friends in England with the same friends that he had carried to his countrymen; and that on his last journey of love he died among strangers, who cared for him as their own. Having told this, we leave the reader with the book, as we would leave him with a child or

## "My sheep hear my voice"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY people seem to pass their days oblivious of the beauties which surround them. If there is one week of very hot weather in the midst of a beautiful summer, they remember only that week. Perhaps in a business office the workers are surrounded by kindness, appreciation, and consideration, but they may allow their thoughts to dwell perpetually on one episode in this relationship which has seemed to them unjust. And there can be found those who actually seem ashamed to acknowledge that a sunset is beautiful, lest they appear foolish and sentimental.

The people who obtain deepest satisfaction from their daily experiences are those who freely value the beauty of character of persons with whom they associate, and the beauties of nature which surround them. And not only is this keenness of appreciation desirable in our human relations; it is an essential of true religion. Throughout the ages, spiritual truths have again and again been presented to mankind; but prophet and seer have found, as did Christ Jesus himself, that many were unwilling to believe, even though given definite proof, appreciable to every one who was willing to hear and see. Why have some heard and heeded, while others have ignored or tried to discredit the voice of Truth? Why are those who are ready to hear? Are they not the ones who are humble enough to have been silenced in some degree the clamoring of human will? If the egotistic will, which proclaims a material selfhood, is shouting for self-aggrandizement and self-justification, and one is listening to its call, it is little wonder that he does not hear the "still small voice," or else hears it but faintly and heeds it not.

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a friend; such a friend as we have sometimes known, who is in the world but not of it, who is wise from his very artlessness, who lives with God and loves his fellow men, and whose counsel has no taint of earthliness. —William L. Long, in "American Literature."

## Paraclete

Tongue hath not told it,  
Heart hath not known;  
Yet shall the bough swing  
When it hath flown.  
Dreams have denied it,  
Fools have sworn;  
Yet it hath comforted  
Each man born.  
Once and again it is  
Blown to me,  
Sweet from the wild thyme,  
Salt from the sea;  
Blown thro' the ferns  
Faint from the sky;  
Shadowed in water,  
Yet clear as a cry.  
Light on a face,  
Or touch of a hand,  
Making my still heart  
Understand.  
Earth hath not seen it,  
Nor heaven above,  
Yet shall the wild bough  
Bend with the Dove.  
Yet, tho' the bloom fall  
And the leaf rot,  
Veni, Creator,  
Paraclete!  
—Alfred Noyes (Collected Poems).

## Socrates

His spirit is unmistakable, I think, a characteristic of Anglo-Saxon personality. Until the days of Darwin the philosophy of our forefathers was marked by earnestness without austerity, by reverence and modesty without servility, by a robust common sense unmarred by the truism of a little learning, misled by none of the shifts of pedagogic casuistry. The same playfulness which preserves for us the freshness of Socratic conversation is to be found in all the immortal pages of English thought. The one note which is absent there is that of cocksureness, a note which never issued from the soul of Socrates. And as Socrates was haunted by divine things, so were our forefathers; and as they laid their chief emphasis on an inward probity and not on any outward ceremonial, so also did Socrates. In all our Anglo-Saxon morality there has ever been that element of Puritanism which the effeminate Pater detects and dislikes in Socrates; a masculine and sturdy conviction that inward honesty is of more moment to a man and a nation than pretensions however impressive and achievements however brilliant.—A Gentleman with a Duster, in "Seven Ages."

we appreciate the good done by our brother, as we are grateful for each proof of God's care, whether it comes to us or to our neighbor, as we are willing to silence human will and do God's will, we are proving our ever-active capacity for spiritual understanding.—our receptivity to the voice which declares God's goodness and man's perfection as God's idea.

When confronted with the necessity of making a decision, do we trust implicitly to divine Love's guidance? If we do, then we have ceased to heed the shouting of human will, and we shall receive the guidance of God, the all-wise Mind. But how can we expect to know God's will if, after praying for guidance, we straightway ask our associates for their opinions, and ponder over them? If we are honest in our desire for divine guidance, we shall silence every false material argument so effectually that we shall hear the divine voice, which is always speaking through spiritual sense.

In the experience of a Christian Scientist, a case of almost total deafness was healed when the understanding was gained that listening to self-will is not hearing at all but is really deafness; that hearing is the ability and willingness to listen to, recognize, and understand the voice of Truth. This faculty belongs to man eternally, and never can be lost.

Mrs. Eddy has given us the model in her poem "Feed My Sheep" (Poems, p. 14). It is not enough, however, simply to pray:

"Shepherd, show me how to go  
Over the hillside steep;  
I will follow and rejoice  
All the rugged way."

This does not mean that we are willing to do what God reveals as the right thing to do, only should it be a pleasant way which is indicated; nor does it mean that if the task seems onerous, we shall decide it is not the voice of God speaking at all, and go some other way; nor yet, that, however unhappy it makes us, we shall be resigned to it. The promise is not only that we shall follow in "the rugged way," but that we shall rejoice in that way, feeling assured that the all-knowing, all-loving Mind knows how we can best serve and best grow in spiritual understanding, and is leading us in this way. May we, then, as we pray, "Shepherd, show me how to go," pray with equal fervency, "I will follow and rejoice." Thus will our ear be attuned to hear His voice.

We must also make the promise:  
"I will follow and rejoice  
All the rugged way."  
This does not mean that we are willing to do what God reveals as the right thing to do, only should it be a pleasant way which is indicated; nor does it mean that if the task seems onerous, we shall decide it is not the voice of God speaking at all, and go some other way; nor yet, that, however unhappy it makes us, we shall be resigned to it. The promise is not only that we shall follow in "the rugged way," but that we shall rejoice in that way, feeling assured that the all-knowing, all-loving Mind knows how we can best serve and best grow in spiritual understanding, and is leading us in this way. May we, then, as we pray, "Shepherd, show me how to go," pray with equal fervency, "I will follow and rejoice." Thus will our ear be attuned to hear His voice.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1924

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

An English novelist who has acquired the happy habit of writing romances that invariably amuse, and never instruct, and therefore sell by the scores of thousands enlivens this winter season with a book having the intriguing title, "The Inevitable Millionaires."

### The Gospel of Service

It is the merest thread of a story dealing with the experiences of a brace of middle-aged business men directed by the posthumous commands of an adored father to spend their income faster than it accumulates lest they be held in scant esteem as misers as he had been before them. Of course the income multiplies the more rapidly the more earnestly they strive to spend it—for by the terms of their father's letter, equally with their own natures, they are debarré from mere dissipation or actually giving the money away.

The American playgoing public years ago saw something of the same theory elaborated in the successful play, "Brewster's Millions," in which the hero, confronted with the necessity of spending a million in a year, sees his most hazardous speculations result in prodigious profits, his benefactions turn out to be shrewd speculations, and his bread cast upon the waters returning swiftly a thousandfold to his own undoing. The British prototypes of Brewster play "angels" to theatrical companies, seek to extract gold from sea water, subscribe enormously to the bonds of enterprises seemingly foredoomed to failure, and wind up their years of endeavor richer than when they began. The classic methods of parting with a fortune, namely, financing a third-party ticket, or starting a newspaper, seem not to have occurred to the novelist.

It is not probable that Mr. Oppenheim, creator of the two Inevitable Millionaires, sought to point any moral by his tale. Nothing in the manner of its telling suggests the slightest purpose on the part of the author to advance any ethical or religious theory. In fact, religion is decidedly missing from its pages, as is professed philanthropy. Neither of the brothers sought to build a cathedral or endow a hospital. But whether by accident or design the author has made them risk their money in every case in aid of people who sorely needed aid if success was to be won. The capitalists did not seek profit. As a matter of fact, they wanted to lose. But because they sought no gain and contributed instead to the prosperity of others, they prospered in every investment, however precarious.

There is a lesson in both the book and the play which preceded it—a lesson probably unrecognized by the author and perhaps taught by rather extravagant examples. But it is one worth pondering. Not out of greed and the determined pursuit of profit is true wealth won. Not even those material possessions which we humans so often falsely reckon as wealth are always thus to be obtained. "Ceasing to give, we cease to have," runs a line in a well-known hymn, and those wisest in the world's affairs know that only as we serve others can we serve ourselves. Only as we put service at least on a level with profit can we be sure that profit will be continuous, permanent and substantial.

Not merely physical life alone is meant in the scriptural promise that he that loseth his life shall save it. Rather it is the significance of the phrase that he who orders his life unselfishly, who takes what the gross materialist would regard as the risk of living in daily accordance with the Golden Rule, will reap the surest of all rewards. No lasting victory ever attends the struggles of him who puts the pursuit of money ahead of all other incentives to thought and industry. In every branch of human industry we find the great achievements accomplished by those who strove to do well what they had to do and to do it as to be of service to their fellows. Financial profit is only the greatest by-product of service to humanity—in evitable indeed but not to be looked upon as the chief incentive to endeavor.

Nothing in Mr. Oppenheim's literary productions, which are many and most creditable, suggests him as a professed moralist. He may indeed cling to the idea that the story is the thing, and a moral only a drag upon it. But none the less the truth is there, buried deep under a mass of merely amusing incidents. It is a truth worth bringing to light, for it suggests a habit of life, of thought and of action which, generally followed, blesses alike one and all.

As one traces the beginning of the Salvation Army's work back to Whitechapel Road, London, and remembers that it is less than sixty years since William Booth began his simple ministrations in an effort to relieve the condition of the poor of that district, it is impossible to refrain from marveling at the scope of that organization's later and present activities in many parts of the world. Recently there has been issued a little booklet telling of the origin of the Army and something of the accomplishments of those who devote themselves unselfishly to the effort to alleviate human distresses and of leading humans out of the bondage into which they have descended. It is an interesting chronicle. In America, long after William Booth, in 1877, adopted the military form for the government of the Army, it was granted a charter by the State of New York which gave it a legal existence in the United States.

The charter provides that the organization is designed to operate as a religious and charitable corporation in all the states and territories of the United States, and specifically enumerates the following purposes: "The spiritual, moral and physical reformation of all who need it; the

reclamation of the criminal, vicious, dissolute and degraded; visitation among the poor and lowly and sick, and the preaching of the Gospel and the dissemination of Christian truth by means of open-air and indoor meetings." How well and how faithfully has the Army fulfilled its self-imposed duties? Millions of men and women and boys and girls the world over will testify that in their estimation it has done its work well. Surely it has gone out into the highways and byways and sought out the discouraged and the disconsolate. It has brought to uncounted thousands of these some measure of relief. It has turned the transgressor from his evil ways, ministered to the fatherless and the orphans, and given courage to the weak. This it has done in the way of its own appointing, refusing to discriminate between those of differing faiths and creeds. If it has proselyted it has sought only to bring men and women to a realization of their duty as the sons and daughters of one great family. In this it has certainly obeyed the injunction, "Love thy neighbor as thyself!"

Wherever the gospel of brotherly love has been preached, east and west, north and south, beyond the seas and in the lands of perpetual sunshine or never-ending snow, the members of this valiant Army have pitched their tents. In every tongue and among the peoples of every race they have worked, not for gain or for personal glory, but with a sincere desire to make mankind better and happier. It is an army of peace, not of war, whose conquests are to be encouraged and aided. One of its great tenets is that men are never beyond hope, that "a man may be down, but he is never out." And this, it may be said, is a proper and a hopeful view to take of the matter.

From many points in the world come reports of agitation that is supposed to have "Red," or revolutionary Russian, origin. In France the Nationalist press has succeeded in making many of its readers believe that there is danger of an attempt at a revolution by the French Communist Party.

### Where Is the "Red" Menace Real?

In Great Britain the so-called "Zinovieff letter," urging the British Communists to organize "cells," or units, in the army and navy, had an almost unexampled effect on the recent elections.

Furthermore, in connection with the Balkans come persistent reports, both from Serbia and Bulgaria, that a Bolshevik revolution is imminent throughout southeastern Europe. In Reval, the capital of Estonia, there was a genuine insurrection for a few hours about a month ago. It was later laid at the door of the Russian authorities. In Tunis, the French Nationalist press discovers, whenever there is trouble, Russian agitators at work. Between Cairo and Moscow the British newspapers of the same tone readily see a connection. Last summer, when a company of native "scouts" in the Philippines started a mutiny, the first reports cabled to the United States averred that Bolshevik propaganda had been found in their quarters. In short, wherever there is reaction against the authority in power, or where political tension runs high, the "Red" specter is likely to appear.

All this inevitably recalls the French proverb that whoever wants to shoot his dog, first calls him mad. Some day a competent historian will make a survey of the world events that have been affected by the Russian revolution since 1917, making a distinction between those demonstrably influenced by that upheaval and those deliberately inspired for purely local political effect. In other words, he will show how political leaders in different countries have at various times utilized the "Red" menace, either to cover up their own deficiencies, disguise their secret plans, or to cast unjust, unfounded suspicion on their opponents.

In France it is the jingo press that flaunts the "Red" specter. What it really wants to bring about is the downfall of the Herriot Cabinet, and thereby parry the Socialist threat of a capital levy to cover the war debts. The membership of the French Communist Party is only about 65,000, of which fully 45,000 pay no dues, and all the plots so far denounced have turned out to be imaginary. One paper (La Liberté) has been summoned to court for spreading false news. Of far more intimate concern to the average individual than any Bolshevik rising is the fact that the price of bread is rising.

In Serbia, too, the militarist Pashitch Party is pressed by the dissident Croatians and calls them "Red." In Bulgaria, likewise, the agrarians who are trying to come back to power are called friends of Moscow by the revolutionists who deposed Stamboulski. In both countries it is the government-controlled press that passes as authority for the Russian connection. In Estonia the immediate purpose of the recent outbreak was to release some seventy Communist prisoners, condemned to long terms. Party feeling ran high. Both in Egypt and Tunis the native demand for self-government is strong enough without Russian encouragement. The trial of the Philippine scouts revealed that they had not been paid on time. The Bolshevik connection was not mentioned in later cables. And so in almost every instance a little inquiry will uncover that disturbances have adequate local causes and that the "Red" menace is often conjured up to discredit an opponent or to make unpopular a measure threatening private interests.

Did not a former United States Attorney-General, Harry M. Daugherty, solemnly affirm, when asked by President Coolidge to resign, that he was being hounded by the Russian Soviet authorities? Was it not alleged that the large number of arrests of "Reds" in the United States in 1920 was but a part of the campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination in that year by the Attorney-General of that period? Most of the victims were later released by the courts. Was not the argument made against the Child-Labor Amendment in the last national campaign, at

least in Massachusetts, that it had been inspired by the Russian Bolsheviks, the proof being that one of the framers, a distinguished social worker, was once married to a man who had a Slavic-sounding name, or something equally absurd?

Such aberrations do not preclude the likelihood, however, that those oppressed almost everywhere are inclined to seek the sympathy of a revolutionary government, whose program puts it into natural opposition with those in power. But to blame the Bolsheviks for either creating or fanning into fire all the dissatisfaction there is, with things as they are, is giving them more credit than they deserve.

The people of Dayton, O., seem to have found little trouble in determining which of the two forms of musical organization, choir or orchestra, should serve as an expression of themselves before the world; and having once decided upon the first form as the more suitable, perchance, to a community of the size and location of theirs, they appear likewise to have had no difficulty whatever in realizing the importance of standing firmly by their choice. The Dayton Westminster Choral Association, according to all evidence, is the body on which the citizens of Dayton rely for interpreting their aspirations through melody and harmony and for declaring their belief. Were it something larger, like symphonic society, or even opera company, named after the town, it might mean no more. Were it, on the other hand, a comparatively small thing, like chamber-music group, or were it the slightest imaginable like male quartet, it might signify just as much.

Civic feeling in the United States obviously seeks artistic outlet in more diversified fashion than social engineers have expected. American sentiment has been too often, no doubt, considered in general and too seldom in particular terms. It has been studied in its national when it should have been in its local bearings. In regard to music, the usual conception has been, to begin with, choruses everywhere, all singing the same songs at the same time; then, orchestras in the majority of cities, all playing the classic symphonies week in and week out; and lastly, permanent opera troupes, all presenting "Meistersinger," "Carmen," and "Aida" night after night. As a rule, the notion that music somehow helps maintain traditional order has entered into the philosophy.

But this mechanism has proved a poor fit. For the men and women of each place want to solve the problem in their own way. They desire to accomplish something by means of music, rather than to let music achieve something or other, nobody quite knows what, by means of them. Wherefore, there comes in for mention the Dayton Westminster Choir. Granted that it counts for a small item in the list of American community expressions, it answers the purpose, nevertheless, if it counts for a genuine one. The Dayton choir, managers' announcements say, presently makes a tour in the Virginias and the Carolinas. Granted, again, that the tour means but a short swing and only a short time away from home. That, in turn, matters not. The question is whether, in the singing of the unaccompanied part-songs which constitute Dayton programs, the choristers somewhat enrich the emotional existence of their Virginian and Carolinian listeners.

Editorial Notes

Rather startling it is, to the individual who has been in the habit of thinking of the term "Puritan" as representing almost everything that was good and the term "flapper" as representing almost everything that is bad, to learn from President Mary E. Woolley of Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., that the two have something in common. The Puritan maidens, like the "flappers" of today, relished short petticoats and dresses so that they could better show off their shoes and red stockings. President Woolley is quoted as having stated at "Forefathers' Night," observed by the Boston Congregational Club at Ford Hall, in Boston, not long since. The colonists even as early as 1623, said the speaker, were sending large orders to England for fancy dresses, shoes, stockings, silks and buckles. Thus truly doth history repeat itself.

Quite a respectable record is represented in the haul of automobiles made by the prohibition authorities of the United States during the last fiscal year. With a valuation of nearly \$3,250,000, that is, more than 5200 cars were seized, it appears from a table inserted in the report on the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill by Assistant Prohibition Commissioner Jones. The individuals arrested numbered close on 70,000. The amount of liquors confiscated varied in the different states, but in the leader, Missouri, a total of almost 1,000,000 wine gallons was taken. Prohibition may not be perfectly enforced in America, but it is a certainty that in every section of the country there are quite a few people who are poorer and wiser for the activities of the Nation's various prohibition agencies.

Everybody has a vague recollection concerning a certain missionary who went to Timbuktu, but that was before a regular automobile service had been arranged across the Sahara between Algiers and that place. The idea is, so it is said, that tourists—and others who wish to go to the Niger region—shall be able to make this picturesque journey easily. The trip across the desert will take nine days and quite elaborate preparations have been made for lodging tourists in virtual luxury, hotels of original design having been built at several stopping places. In these, baths, electric lights and other modern conveniences contribute to the comfort of the travelers. Somewhat of a different reception was accorded to the missionary, if memory serves aright!

### The Dayton Westminster Choral Association

## Modern Speakers of Ancient Latin

In the opening days of Michaelmas term, Latin, as a "living" language, stormed the Tarpeian heights of ancient Oxford, whence it has been exiled since the disturbing years of the war, and came to its own again in triumph. It was a momentous occasion. For seven years the "ancient and loyal" university had forsaken its traditional speech for the slippery by-ways of the vulgar English tongue. Vice-chancellors, addressing the doctors and masters in Convocation assembled, had spoken not in the sonorous tones of a Caesar haranguing the Senate, but in a lingo familiar all the way from Land's End to John O'Groats.

It seemed as though revolution had set foot in the very citadel of learning. Where would it end? But the tumult of war ceased; revolutions subsided; and now, with the reassembling after the "Long Vac," Vice-Chancellor Wells arises, with beaming countenance, to address Convocation in Latin as of yore.

Normally, official Oxford is articulate only in Latin; the university administration functions in that language. The freshman, on matriculating, finds his name no longer John James, but Johannes Jacobus; he is presented with a bulky volume of Latin statutes to digest and obey; he is accosted in every cloister and gateway with announcements in Latin; he hears a Latin grace before meals; and on "degree days," he listens to Latin gravely mumbled from strange-looking rostra set up in the hall.

Naturally one wonders what may be the effect of all this Latin. Does the Oxford student absorb ancient Roman thought proportionately as he encounters the language? Does he sometimes confuse "The High" with the Via Sacra, Tom Tower with the Pantheon, the Thames with the Tiber, and his short, skimpily known with the toga praetexta? Not at all. He does not—usually does not—comprehend a tithe of the Latin that greets his eyes and ears. He accepts it as one of Oxford's unaccountable eccentricities. He would be inexpressibly alarmed were he expected to understand even the statutes he swears to obey.

The Junior Common Room he hears that these statutes forbid his playing marbles on Convocation steps, forbid his bearing bow and quiver through "The High," driving tandem, wearing "wellingtons," and in other grotesque ways curtail his liberty, all of which he accepts without verification, satisfied that it is freakish enough to be true. For he knows quite well that when his interests are definitely involved, when, say, the Proctor desires politely to inform him he is fined five shillings for being in the streets without cap and gown, it will be stated in plain, intelligible English.

For all its Latin, Oxford carries little of the flavor

of the Roman Forum. Beneath the dark groins of the oak-roofed halls lurks, rather than the stately, stately medieval Britain. For, like his predecessor, the medieval monk, and like statesmen and scholars, the world over, the Oxford scholar has found Latin, with its extensive vocabulary, an efficient device for human intercourse.

George I of England, who knew no English, conversed in Latin with his ministers, who knew no German. Napoleon, while at St. Helena, carried on his numerous quarrels with the Governor, Sir Hudson Lowe, in Latin, not deigning to speak English, while Sir Hudson refused to speak French. Thus in the Latin language, Roman efficiency produced an article of universal application, that could be, if necessary, adopted without reference to the culture with which it was originally associated.

In truth the Oxford student is far from modeling himself on the men of ancient Rome. What is known as "Oxford life," with its breakfast parties, its informal discussions, its individual tutoring, its great "schools" for the study of abstract thought, and its general solicitude for the unfettered individuality of the alumni, harks back beyond the Roman to the Greek.

The Roman is the precursor, not of the scholar, but of the business man. He was the organizing genius, the crowd controller, the practical man, who could turn every idea to practical account, who could produce anything from a language to a business trust that would serve for other nations the world over, who, if he had been compelled to abolish the slave writers and copyists, would surely have invented a printing press to replace them, and so stolen many a march on this glorious age of achievement.

Roman thought is as far from Oxford as may be. But the language serves well, and has served since the dim days when good King Alfred burned the cakes. Indeed, many of those Greek ideas of free, speculative thought, which color so richly the atmosphere of the university, itself, are conveyed to the student in the Latin tongue.

In forward-looking America, there may be a disposition to ridicule this allegiance to an antiquated speech, and to laugh when the vice-chancellor reverts to an ancient usage that seemed safely discarded. The tendency in education is to experiment, rather than to hark back. And the general belief is that the results justify the means employed. But Oxford, leaning much on the wisdom of centuries stored within her walls, also claims justification by results, not as many Americans indeed may admit, without some reason. Tradition may seem grotesque and anomalous, but who can measure its worth, or who can lightly say it has no value?

## The Week in New York

New York, Dec. 28

No slight to the muse was intended by the officials of the Metropolitan Opera House when they called in experts this week to see if its stage would stand the playing of nineteen famous artists on it at once. This concentration of harmony is to come on the evening of Dec. 30, from Mmes. Hess, Leginska, Méro, Ney, Novas, Samaro, and Schnitzler, and Messrs. Bauer, Brailowsky, Friedberg, Gabriellwitz, Hutcheson, Levitzki, Lhévinne, Maier, Pattison, Schelling, Sliot and Stokowski, who are joining in a piano festival to raise funds for the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. While most of the pieces will be solos, duets and quartets, there will be one selection that all nineteen will play in unison. Hardly since the Israelites trumpeted down the walls of Jericho will there have been such a concerted vibration. The engineers, however, have agreed that even with all of it, the opera house will hold together. Perhaps the real collapse will come when, after having held such an array of brilliant talent, the house has to readjust itself again to one lone artist.

A feeling not alone of admiration but also of a little regret enters into the news that there has arrived here this week the "Ames" Stradivari, which is said to be next to the best of the violins made in the early eighteenth century by the celebrated artisan of Cremona. The glory of this grand old workman, so full that it illuminates even those fortunate enough to own his works, comes down through the centuries, it seems, to taunt the feeble efforts of a later world to substitute mechanical perfection for his lavish industry and, however, Demeter agreed which vastly broadened the wish for violins, as for music and most of the arts, has reduced them to comparative mediocrity; and yet, perhaps we taste democracy too soon, for who, that has seen the Lincoln Memorial at Washington, or the best books of today's printers, or, for that matter, even the easiness with which the Old World treasures are sought, can doubt that there is spreading and brightening in America, that fondness for art that makes art?

The democratization of industry, which so many persons are engaged in trying to find ways to bring about, may perhaps already be happening. The creation of the Labor banks, which seems certain to be a very important step in that direction, has this week given another evidence of its success in the declaration of a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent by the Federation Bank. With its stock owned by 500 of the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, this institution is perhaps the most widely representative of its kind. This is its first dividend, declared eighteen months after its organization, when it has deposits of upward of \$6,000,000. The assets of the thirty-five labor banks in the country now reach a total of \$130,000,000, and, according to Peter J. Brady, the bank's president, they are just beginning to tap the annual savings by persons employed in industry amounting to \$6,000,000,000. The influence banks exert on all economic life through their control of credit, must, if even a modest share of these savings go to labor banks, add to the censorship which the unions now exercise the further and vital power of constructive direction.

The statistician for the Camp Fire Girls has just announced that the honors awarded the 160,000 members during this year amounted to 1,986,300. The average of more than ten honors per girl, implied in the figures, need not suggest that this was an army composed entirely of generals with unlimited powers of decoration, for the honors were awarded for specific achievements. No less than 575,600 were awarded to girls who had helped their mothers by cooking and serving two Sunday dinners, making four kinds of biscuits, and spending an average of an hour a day for at least a month tending the baby. The tasks for which these honors are awarded are designed to train the girl for a place in the home; though they would seem to lead more naturally to a place in Burke's Peerage.

How plans were ever arranged and perfected on board the good ship Westphalia, out in the middle of the Atlantic on Christmas Day, for Frank, John and Helen Kolkowski, aged 7, 11 and 13, respectively, who were on their way to their mother in Hamburg, to be given an abundance of toys and goodies, will probably remain the secret of Capt. Konrad Luck, the ship's master, and the steward who conducted the negotiations. Suffice it to say it was done. The negotiations began when the captain found that the children were to be his protégés on a stage of their journey from Youngstown, Pa., and invited them to travel in quarters near his own, so that he could watch over them, or, as was more probably the case, they over him.

While he is waiting for summer to make the North Pole somewhat more accessible to his airship, Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, of the Explorers' Club of New York, is going to lead a small party of his fellow-members on an exploration, as exotic as, if less remote than, his usual ones, into the Endless Cave in the Shenandoah Valley. A mile and a half of the caverns here have already been opened up to tourists and electrically lighted, but no one, so far as is known, has ever found the end. As the shapes and colors of the 100-foot stalactites and stalagmites become more fantastic and gorgeous the farther into the cavern one penetrates, the thirst of the explorers for new sensations will apparently be steadily whetted by

its satisfaction. Captain Bartlett's companions will include Henry Collins Walsh, founder of the Explorers' Club, whose recent visit to the cave inspired the trip, and other explorers—George K. Chertie, who went with Roosevelt to South America, Gen. David L. Brainard, George Gordon Byron of the Pennsylvania University Museum, and Horace Ashton. Commonplace as the journey may be, perhaps, to these frequenters of the equator or the Arctic, there will be at least one new experience, in that nature maintains this cave at the agreeable temperature of 56 degrees.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain independent of their authorship, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### "Store Door Delivery of Freight"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: Referring to your recent articles on the "Store Door Delivery of Freight," I would like to say that, as between the railroads and the shippers' committee of the Atlantic States Advisory Board, there is only one point of difference so far as I analyze the situation.

There is a desire on the part of the shippers and receivers to reserve the option of utilizing a railroad trucking service between the shipper's warehouse on one hand and the railroad car or freight station on the other hand. It is the position of the railroad companies that to permit shippers to have unlimited option would result in the shippers handling with their own trucks the freight that could be economically handled, and turning over to the railroad trucks the freight that is expensive to handle.

If the differential applicable in connection with the direct collection and delivery could be varied in accordance with the character of the freight, the position of the shippers might not be untenable, but it is generally conceded that an arrangement of this kind must be based on an average cost, and an average cost, of course, assumes that one medium will perform all the work; otherwise there could be no average.

It is entirely agreeable to the carriers, or at least to the Erie Railroad, that each shipper shall elect whether he will use the railroad service for all his freight or use his own trucks for all his freight. Having once elected to exercise that option, however, the situation becomes the same as in the table of the famous "three wishes," in that once having expressed a wish the result must be accepted.

T. C. POWELL,  
Vice-President, Erie Railroad Company,  
New York, N. Y.

### Concerning "Roy," the "Collecting Dog"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: While I read with much interest under "The Week in London," your reference to the retirement of "Roy," the well-known "collecting dog" at Euston Station I wonder whether all of the large number of readers of The Christian Science Monitor in the United States are familiar with Roy and his former activity.

Perhaps there are some of my fellow readers who would like to know that Roy was one of the splendid canine specimens which are to be seen at big London terminal walking in and out among the crowds of travelers with metal boxes strapped to their backs. He would resist the appeal from their soft brown eyes and as soon as a donation to the Railway Men's Widows and Orphans Fund is placed in the box the collecting dog moves away with a wag of his handsome tail for a "thank you."

Boston, Mass. R. G.

### Steel Riveting and Noise

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: I want to thank you on my own account, and in behalf of the citizens of New York for the excellent article on steel riveting which you published recently.

Your correspondent is quite right in the opinion reported that if the best mechanical men in the country were to put their minds on this problem, a riveting machine, largely modifying if not actually eliminating the tremendous noise now made, could be devised. The inertia of builders, and still more of municipal authorities, makes it a hard job to get this started, but if more of the daily press were to follow your example and take up this subject it would give the average citizen, who now suffers in silence, courage enough to add his voice to the general protest.

C. T. R.  
New York, N. Y.

### "Thrift and Presidential Dignity"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: Referring to your editorial, entitled "Thrift and Presidential Dignity," I would like to say that I heartily approve of President Coolidge's independence and democratic procedure on his trip to Chicago. And no matter how many newspapers may disapprove of his economy by example as well as by precept, I have not a doubt that the great majority of taxpayers will also approve his action.

It has been preaching without practice in the government affairs of the United States that has brought on much of the discontent and criticism of the Government for years. If more officials tried to save where it is easy, we would not be burdened with exorbitant taxes. Milwaukee, Wis. I. W.

### The Salvation Army's Work

the scope of that organization's later and present activities in many parts of the world. Recently there has been issued a little booklet telling of the origin of the Army and something of the accomplishments of those who devote themselves unselfishly to the effort to alleviate human distresses and of leading humans out of the bondage into which they have descended. It is an interesting chronicle. In America, long after William Booth, in 1877, adopted the military form for the government of the Army, it was granted a charter by the State of New York which gave it a legal existence in the United States.